

## Arafat restates denial of U.S. charges

TUNIS (R) — PLO leader Yasser Arafat restated Monday his denial of an official U.S. accusation that he had approved plans for revenge attacks on American targets for last month's slaying of his military deputy. He said the charge was contained in diplomatic notes to Arab governments. Arafat, who issued a similar denial two weeks ago when he first said such notes existed, told a news conference more had been sent. He said the notes warned that the U.S. would consider the PLO responsible for any revenge attack on American individuals or interests following the assassination in Tunis of Khalil al Wazir (Abu Jihad). Arafat has accused the U.S. of giving the go-ahead for the killing by an Israeli hit squad of Abu Jihad. The U.S. has condemned the assassination and said it had no advance knowledge of it. The latest notes state that Washington had learned that "Arafat has approved personally a series of terrorist attacks against American citizens and interests to avenge the Abu Jihad assassination." Arafat said: "This is not true. The Americans have gone past the proper limits." The PLO leader said the notes had been sent to several Arab governments, which he did not name, and that they had come into his hands through them.

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## Jerash Festival committee meets

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor, chairman of the National Higher Committee of the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, Monday chaired a meeting for the committee at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to discuss arrangements and preparations for the seventh Jerash Festival scheduled to be held between July 13-31. The committee also reviewed arrangements and preparations taken for organising exhibitions of handicrafts and photographs as well as a poetry festival which will be held during the festival. The committee approved the festival's programme for this year.

## London mayor arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lord Mayor of London Greville Spratt and his wife arrived in Amman on a week-long official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Hussein. Spratt will hold talks with Jordanian officials and will tour archaeological and tourist centres in the Kingdom. Spratt will attend part of the "British Week" activities organised at the Marriott Hotel. Spratt is accompanied by a number of officials from the London municipal office. Spratt was received later Monday by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

## Armenian religious leader begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Beatitude Karekine II, Catholicos of Cilicia, head of the Armenian church in the Middle East, arrived here Monday on a visit during which he is expected to be received by His Majesty King Hussein. In an arrival statement to Petra, Karekine II said he would also hold talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other officials. He paid tribute to Jordan's support for the Palestinians and voiced the Armenian community's solidarity with and support for the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

## Iraq rejects British protest

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has rejected a British protest over an Iraqi air raid in the Gulf in which the British flag tanker *Burmah Endeavour* was set on fire, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday. The agency issued texts of the British government protest, delivered to the Iraqi embassy in London May 17, and Baghdad's reply two days later.

## Egypt has military experts in Gulf states

KUWAIT (AP) — Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazaleh says his country has military experts in Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Iraq, the independent Al Anbar reported Monday. It quoted him as saying that Egypt, sought to help Arab states in the Gulf, threatened by the 7½-year-old Iran-Iraq war, "by shoring up their defence capabilities" rather than sending troops.

## U.S. to push for Iran embargo

KUWAIT (AP) — U.S. envoy Vernon Walters said Monday Washington would keep pushing for an international arms embargo of Iran if the Tehran continued to reject United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 calling for a Gulf war cease-fire. Walters, the U.S. ambassador at the United Nations, spoke to reporters at Kuwait airport before heading for Oman at the end of a 24-hour visit.

## Peres heads for Israel-EEC talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres flew to Brussels Monday for a meeting with the European Economic Community (EEC) and Israel's often brutal handling of the Palestinian uprising was expected to be a topic.

## W. Bank schools reopened after 4-month closure

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — The Israeli army reopened hundreds of elementary schools in the occupied West Bank Monday after keeping them shut for almost four months because of the Palestinian uprising.

Military officials said the opening was a response to a significant decline in violent incidents in the occupied territories during the last few weeks, although at least one Palestinian was killed by an army gunfire during clashes over the weekend.

Four firebombs also were thrown at passing cars, including one that mistakenly hit an Arab-owned car, killing two Palestinians. Officials said almost two-thirds of the 16,000 public school pupils in Arah Jerusalem returned to classrooms that reopened Sunday after a three-month closure.

Observers noted that the smooth reopening of schools came after a leaflet issued by the underground leadership of the uprising called on students to return to their classrooms and urged material support for them in the form of books and other material.

The latest leaflet, number 17 issued by the Unified National Command of the Uprising also called for a general strike Wednesday to mark 40 days since the assassination death of Palestinian leader Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

The last such communique called for a two-day strike and the previous one for three days of work stoppage.

The latest leaflet also urged that Palestinian flags be raised Saturday, the anniversary of the founding of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964, and for "a day of popular anger and clashes with the occupiers and the Zionist settler thugs" May 31.

The leaflet urged Palestinians to persist in their uprising especially during the summit meeting next week between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "Your uprising... assures this summit that the rights of all our Palestinian people, inside and outside, will not be covered up by anyone," it said.

Awad hearing  
Meanwhile the Israeli supreme court heard an appeal Monday by a Palestinian-American advocate of civil disobedience who asked the judges to scrap an expulsion order against him and threatened to convert and return to Israel as a Jew if the order stands.

The three-judge panel reserved decision after a three-hour hearing, but did not set a date for its ruling.

Israeli officials ordered Mubarak Awad expelled May 6, saying he had played a leading role in the uprising.

But during the hearing, lawyers for both sides sidestepped politics and focused on Awad's legal status under Israel's immigration law.

That raised the overall toll to 274 killed and 929 wounded since the fighting broke out May 6 between the pro-Syrian Amal militia and the Iranian-backed Hizbollah.

Most of the foreign hostages in Lebanon, who include nine Americans, are believed held by Hizbollah-affiliated kidnappers in the embattled enclave.

The meeting of Hammoud and Sheikhholeslam ended shortly before dawn Monday. It was attended by representatives of Hizbollah and Amal as members of a resurrected four-party commission charged with negotiating a cease-fire.

Beirut's two leading dailies, the independent Al Nahar and Al Safir, said Hammoud and Amal's representatives insisted that the Syrian army take exclusive charge of security in south Beirut.

That demand was endorsed Monday by acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss.

The document said of participants in an international Middle East peace conference: "None of them has the right to impose decisions upon other participants."

The document spoke of Israeli withdrawal from "occupied territories" rather than "the occupied territories."

The document also mentioned Palestinian self-determination and said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the legitimate representative of Palestinians. But it made no mention of a Palestinian state.

Shamir aide Yossi Ben-Aharon told Israel Radio he did not see any change in the Soviet position in the document.

## Signs of anti-Khomeini discord surface in Tehran

NICOSIA (AP) — Less than a week after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini publicly appealed for unity among Iran's fractious leaders, Tehran Radio reported Monday that he called on his supporters not to stage a planned march through the capital.

The official radio, monitored in Nicosis, gave no reason for the highly unusual request to scrap Tuesday's "alliance march" by the Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalist Hizbollah (Party of God).

But the terse statement issued by Khomeini's office in Tehran follows reports of several violent anti-Khomeini protests in Isfahan and other Iranian cities in recent days.

The radio said Khomeini's office "urges Hizbollah, particu-



KING VISITS GHQ: His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Zaid Ibn Shaker during a visit he paid to the General Headquarters Monday. The talks were attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fahd Abu Taleh, the Armed Forces inspector general and senior aides (Petra photo)

## Crown Prince opens Jordan trade and investment talks in Atlanta

ATLANTA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has opened here a seminar on investment in and trade with Jordan underlining the Kingdom's strategic location in the South West Asian region and highlighting its keenness to promote national, social and industrial development.

Opening the seminar, which is designed to establish contacts between representatives of the Jordanian private and public sectors and the American business community, the Crown Prince said Jordan had taken the initiative to open dialogue with Middle Eastern as well as industrialised countries in its efforts to promote its social and industrial development, strengthen its infrastructure, develop health services and human resources and create investment opportunities.

Jordan assumes a strategic position in the South West Asian region, an advantage that enables the country to promote cooperation with different states in the region, Prince Hassan said. He warned against polarisation.

(Continued on page 5)

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(Continued on page 5)

## Mitterrand praises King

AMMAN (Petra) — French President Francois Mitterrand Monday paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his courageous and relentless efforts over the years for peace in the Middle East.

France and Jordan have a common belief that a comprehensive settlement, which would achieve security for all countries and justice for their peoples, is bound to put an end to the conflict in the Middle East region, the president said in a message to the King. The message was in reply to the

## Iraqi minister urges offensives

BAGHDAD (R) — Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah called on the Iraqi army Monday to launch offensives to recapture Iraqi territory held by Iran. "We have to prepare for operations, similar to the holy Ramadan, to hoist our flags over positions polluted by the enemy over our dear land," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted him as saying. Holy Ramadan was the codename of Iraq's successful April offensive to regain the southern Fao Peninsula after more than two years of Iranian occupation. Khairallah told officers at the central sector of the warfront the army must also capture "territories that affect the security of our forces... territories used by the enemy as springboards to attack our international borders." He identified targets as the oil-producing marshes of Majnoon Islands in southern Iraq, the Shalamche area east of the southern city of Basra, the northern border town of Halabja and the Iranian border towns of Mehran, Dehloran, Qasr-e-Shirin and Somar.

Khairallah said Iraq's reply to Iran's refusal to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire must be "assaults to restore our usurped lands and... impose the will of right, peace and sovereignty."

KUWAIT (AP) — Jordan is seeking an open agenda for the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Algiers June 7, Information Minister Hani Al Khasawneh was quoted as saying Monday.

Statements by various Arab officials have so far specified only one item on the agenda, the five-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Kuwait's Al Qahas daily quoted Khasawneh as saying that Jordan "will insist on an open agenda that includes all current Arab issues because they are interlinked."

"Jordan supports the call for an emergency Arab summit for backing the Palestinian uprising, but, such support will only materialise through real and constructive Arab solidarity," he added. Among the other issues he mentioned were reinstating Egypt in the Arab League, the Iran-Iraq war and financial support by the Arab Gulf states for the countries in confrontation with Israel, according to Al Qahas.

"Arab countries are urged to support the confrontation states on the basis of previous commitments with a view to building up a cohesive Arab front," Khasawneh said.

He said that "the dangerous repercussions of the Iran-Iraq war cannot be ignored in efforts to build up a strong front against the Zionist enemy."

The minister said Egypt should be allowed to attend the Algiers summit, saying "Jordan differentiates between the institution of the Arab summit and that of the Arab League."

By Rabab Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan has officially asked Algeria to extend an invitation to Egypt to attend the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Algiers June 7, a well-informed Jordanian source said Monday.

The request was based on the principle that participation in Arab summits is separate matter from membership in the Arab League, the source told the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i.

The source did not rule out restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Algeria either before or after the summit.

"What impedes the resumption of relations between the two countries are formalities," the source said.

Egyptian sources in Amman declined to comment on Egypt's participation in the summit but reiterated that Egypt was always keen on Arab solidarity.

Reports in the Egyptian press have indicated that resumption of Algerian-Egyptian diplomatic relations could be announced after a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, between Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. Both leaders will be attending a summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in the Ethiopian capital.

Washington (AP) — A member of the Senate Armed Services Committee said Monday that ratification of a U.S.-Soviet medium-range missile treaty is possible during the superpower summit but that some senators still have questions about the pact.

Republican Sen. William Cohen was interviewed on the CBS television's "This Morning" programme about the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty requiring the destruction of all U.S. and Soviet missiles with a range of 500 to 5,000 kilometres.

He said three conservative Republicans still want to debate some issues and "those will take a good part of this week to conclude."

Cohen added that he thinks action is unlikely before Reagan leaves for Moscow Wednesday. However, he added, "I think it's still possible that the treaty could be ratified while he's there."

President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev begin five days of meetings Sunday.

Cohen said failure to ratify the treaty would be a serious mistake. "I think that the treaty is verifiable," he said. "It's in our interest to proceed, and to reject the treaty would jeopardise not only our relationship with our allies but undermine the president's ability to continue to serve as a spokesman for this country."

The Senate Friday crushed a bid by the Republican right wing to tie the treaty to ending alleged Soviet cheating on other arms control accords. All five sections of an amendment offered by Sen. Steve Symms were overwhelmingly rejected and other attempts to change the treaty were rebuffed.

Soviets give green light to INF accord, page 8

## Hungary removes Kadar, old guard from leadership

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary cast its veteran communist leader Kadar into political oblivion and replaced him with Prime Minister Karoly Grosz and a string of reformers in a shake-up that surprised even the party faithful.

A special party conference Sunday opened the way for sweeping reforms in Hungary, removing Kadar to a new honorary post of party president and voting him and his entire old guard off the politburo.

Kadar, one of Eastern Europe's greatest political survivors, was bundled out four days short of his 76th birthday. He had led Hungary since the 1956 anti-communist uprising was put down by Soviet forces.

He took the country through reforms unparalleled in Eastern Europe during the 1960s and 70s but himself finally became an unacceptable block to progress.

"The brake has been taken off," a Western diplomat told Reuters after the final session of the three-day conference.

"It has become more and more obvious that Kadar has been the man on the brake pedal. Without him anything is possible."

Propaganda chief Janos Berecz — one of only five politburo members to survive the "night of the long knives" — told Reuters the conference decisions would put Hungary even further ahead of its East bloc allies on the road to reform.

Grosz, 57, and an admirer of Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said on television afterwards: "We face comprehensive and radical changes in Hungary."

The new party chief said he would remain as prime minister for the time being. He was appointed to that post only last June.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was quick to congratulate Grosz, a forceful politician in the Kremlin chief's mould, and who has been described as "a man with a nice smile but sharp teeth."

A senior Hungarian party official said the changes were more far-reaching than anyone had expected.

## Questions remain on U.S. okay of INF pact

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# Samad, a view from the West

The following article is part five of Ammar Khammash's exhibition catalogue entitled *Notes on Village Architecture in Jordan*, which the Jordan Times is serialising. The work was part of the requirement for his Bachelor degree from the University of Southwestern Louisiana (USL). Photos and sketches appearing with these articles were first exhibited at USL in March 1986. The publication of the book was funded by The Royal Endowment for Culture and Education, of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation. The book is available for sale at the foundation's head office at the Housing Bank Complex.

## The site

SAMAD is located five kilometres southwest of the town of El Husn and two kilometres west of the Ajlun-Irbid road. From a distance the village appears deserted. The gray, bare mountain displays scattered houses on its southern side — a section of Samad that is mostly ruined.

This site is in the midst of Jordan's most populated land. In an area 10 kilometres square, one can count as many as sixteen villages. This high village-to-land area ratio is not surprising when compared to the number of archaeological sites in the area. Because of conditions amenable to settlement, northwest Jordan has been well populated since Roman times.

The location of Samad is unique. Unlike other villages in the area, it occupies a mountaintop. From there, one can see to the north the nearby villages of Hahaka, Juhfiya, Dare Yusef, and many others in the distance.

It is hard to conjecture what the original site attraction was since there are no water sources in the immediate environs. It is not even the highest site in the area, there being a mountaintop 70 metres higher only 1½ kilometres to the southeast.

Still, this site shows parts of older structures: many of the stones used in the construction of the village are of a large size such as would be found in a castle. The

corner and parts of the wall of an older complex are evident on the southern side of the village. One house has a lintel with inscription, ornamental stones are often found in the rubble of ruined houses, and in one courtyard lies a stone that could have been an altar piece.

## The village

The most notable aspect of the appearance of Samad is its lack of modern structures. Because stone is the only building material available, the village gains a strong sense of unity, a cohesion that is not only achieved by the unified exterior in stone but also by the limitation of massing forced by this material. Thus, the use of stone has contributed to the natural "zoning ordinance" of the site, an unwritten ordinance formulated by the interaction between the elements of the site and the local technology to utilise these elements for best results.

Samad sits astride its mountaintop, a well-displayed model of the intrinsic comprehensive coordination of village architecture, a coordination that governs the architectural setting of the village at all levels.

In general the site and the local technology determined the layout of Samad and decided where the streets should be, where the houses should be, how wide the streets should be, and how big the houses should be. These same elements — site and local tech-

nology — determined the sizes and the shapes of doors and windows, interior details, and even some of the household utensils.

Samad has an undisturbed street pattern that gives the visitor the chance to roam and discover its different neighbourhoods.

A paved road for cars approaches the site from the southwest; it climbs and runs around the northern edge of the village to reach a dead end close to the centre of the site. This road does not ruin the urban fabric of the village — one of the very few villages of the north in its original condition. Modernity has invaded most of the rest.

The abandoned state of the village (it is 80 per cent empty) might have been caused by its being located on top of a mountain. This setting makes it very hard for Samad to grow in any direction except possibly towards the east which is the direction opposite to that of the road coming into the village. Thus all the modern houses are being built along the road away from the traditional site and, untraditionally, away from each other. Another factor that might have contributed to the abandonment of Samad is the emigration of Christian families who were the first to move out and invest in other, bigger sites.

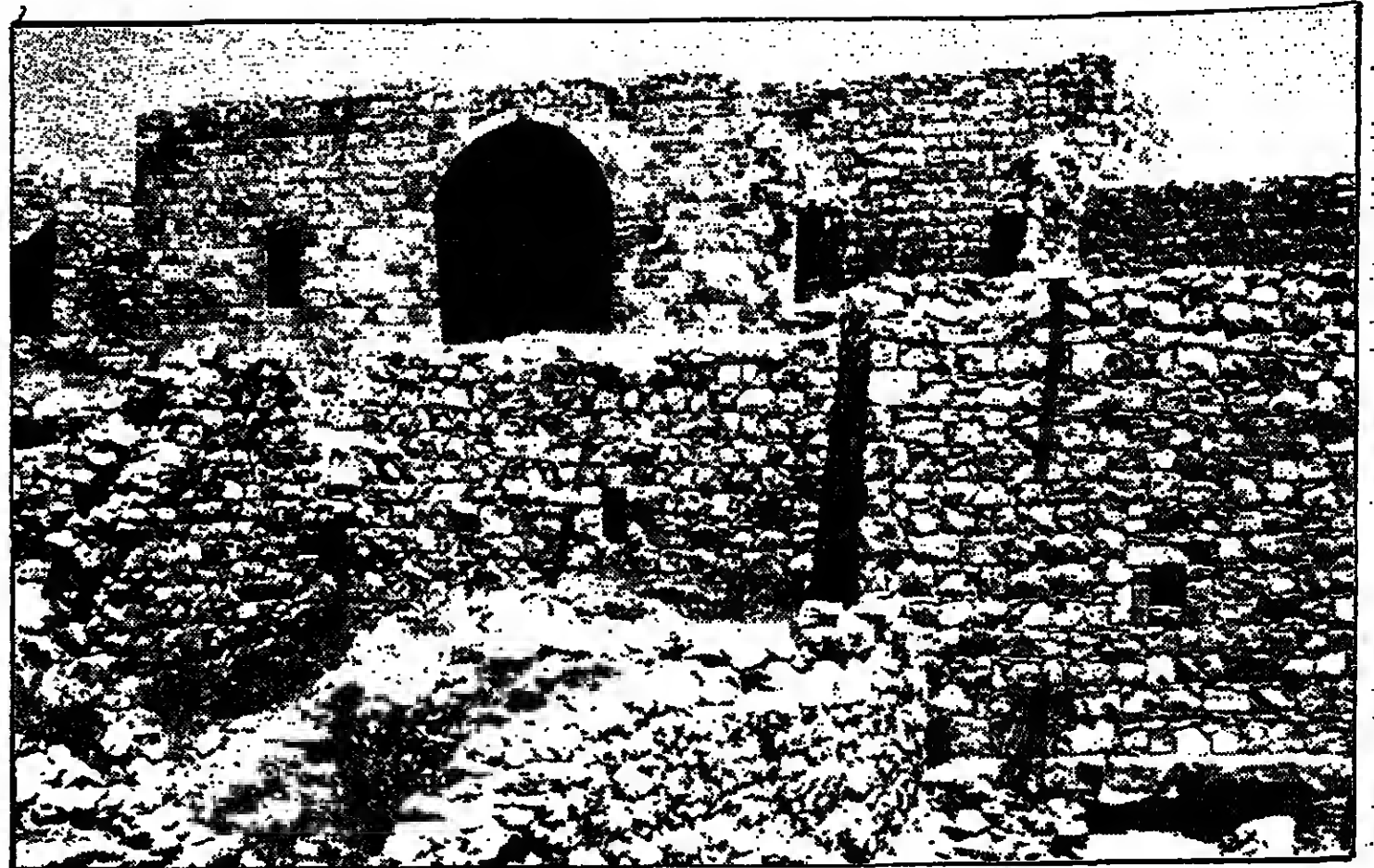
Caves and water cisterns are found in great number and are both characteristic of Samad. A one-family courtyard could have up to three water cisterns; I counted up to 40 among the western houses before I gave up. A typical cistern is dug into the rock layers, its bottom being three to five metres in diameter and its neck close to one metre in diameter. It is five to ten metres in depth and often is plastered

inside to prevent water seepage. Rainwater collects in the chamber and is led to an opening in the upper neck just below the stone "bead." Most of the cisterns had iron lids to prevent children from falling in and some, which were privately owned but located away from the houses, had locks.

The large number of caves in Samad is due to the geographical makeup of the site. Rock crists with relatively softer layers below them facilitate the task of digging caves. Also, the fact that this is an archaeological site helps to explain the existence of great numbers of caves. Some of the caves are reached from within the houses; these subterranean extensions of the dwellings add to the mystic character of Samad.

## The liwan house in Samad

Samad offers one house that is of a special type, the liwan house. This house, which is owned by Sliman Nimri, can be easily spotted not only because of its location on a lofty rock west of the village, but also because of its different exterior characteristics. The most important element in the liwan house is the liwan itself, an element which has an impact on the interior as well as on the exterior. The house is distinguishable by this large arch that occupies the centre of the front elevation. Since the overall fabric of Samad is made of houses that create with their similarity a unified pattern of light and shadow, the unique size of the shadow created by the liwan stands out. The traditional houses of Jordan display openings that are limited in size and number; this makes a village read mainly as planes of walls and roofs that envelope volumes of similar sizes. The openings have a smaller impact on the overall view. There are



The liwan house of Samad

only a few cases of village architecture in which the exterior of the houses display openings of great size or shaded spaces that are semi-enclosed. The liwan house, the Chechen house with its porch, and the Wadi El Karak house with a large arch in front of the door.

Another characteristic that makes the Sliman Al Nimri house stand out is the quality of the stonework displayed on the exterior. Skillfully cut, smooth stones are placed evenly in courses of the same height (24 centimetres). This type of house is very rare in Jordan. Al Husn has one as well as Um Qais, Kufranjeh, and Karak. It is most likely that specialised builders came from the north, the north-west, or the west, to Jordan; it is they who introduced the liwan type house.

This type of house is, in concept, totally different from the typical village house which is a rectangular box with arches inside to carry the roof. In the village house, the fellah house, the floor plan is open inside; and, in the case of an extended family, the floor plan gains complexity by the addition of other units that can be seen as growth through repetition.

On the other hand, the liwan house is the beginning of the complex floor plan within one unit — a floor plan that separates the functions of the house by walls and doors rather than by different floor levels, grain storage silos, or curtains as in the typical fellah house.

The liwan, which reads as a round arch in the centre of the front elevation and gives frontal symmetry to the house, is in fact a barrel vault that is of the depth of the house itself. It brings the outside into the heart of the house, creating a small roofed courtyard in the middle of a linear plan. It also reads as a monumental entrance while providing a multipurpose, shady room. Unlike the typical village house, the liwan house shows no

use of wood in the roof. It consists of two cross vaults with a barrel vault in between. This arrangement is not coincidental but serves an important structural purpose: The barrel vault is in the middle to create the arched opening to the exterior. A cross vault would not be adequate, for even though it could provide the opening to the exterior, it would exert lateral pressure pushing the arch outward where there is no wall to counteract this pressure. A barrel vault exerts lateral pressure (caused by its tendency to widen before it collapses) only in the two opposite directions where each of the cross-vaulted rooms are placed to counteract this pressure. Because this house uses two types of vaults for the ceilings, it proves that the builders were not limited in their techniques but, instead, were aware of these different techniques and were able to use them to solve different needs.

The inside of the liwan house is simple: the two rooms, one on each side of the liwan, are (or were, since the one to the south has collapsed) identical but relatively small (477 x 477 centimetres). The room on the north side is in good condition. It is smoothly plastered and has one window on the west and a *mirwa*. The *mirwa* is a niche in the wall, 51 centimetres deep, for storing extra bedding during the day.

## The typical house

The interior of the typical Samad house has fewer grain storage bins and hay silos than the houses in villages like Ma'in or Hmud which are on or near flat terrain. Samad also has some houses of the 1930s and 1940s built of well finished stone with elaborate frames for the doors and windows. These frames have segmental arches with keystones slightly projecting out of the front surface of the arch. This architectural element is definitely an outside influence; it marks the beginning of the use of a "style" in village architecture.

The roofs of the '30s and '40s houses are carried on steel "I" beams that are seen from inside and from outside as well. They often project out of the structure, possibly because they were hard to cut in a standard size. Most of these houses are built of stone and concrete.

## The people

Samad once had a population of Muslims and Christians, but nowadays the village is mostly abandoned, and only a few Muslim families still live on the tradi-

pressions of Samad's past: "This village became lively before Al Husn and Es Sareeh. The first to come to it were Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari who came from Inbeh (7 kilometres to the west of Samad) and Abd El Haqq Bdur, Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari was my grandfather. They came to a ruin with vaults and caves and a base for the mosque which was later moved from its older position, west of the currently existing mosque. Before, most of the work was in livestock, mostly goats and cows.... My

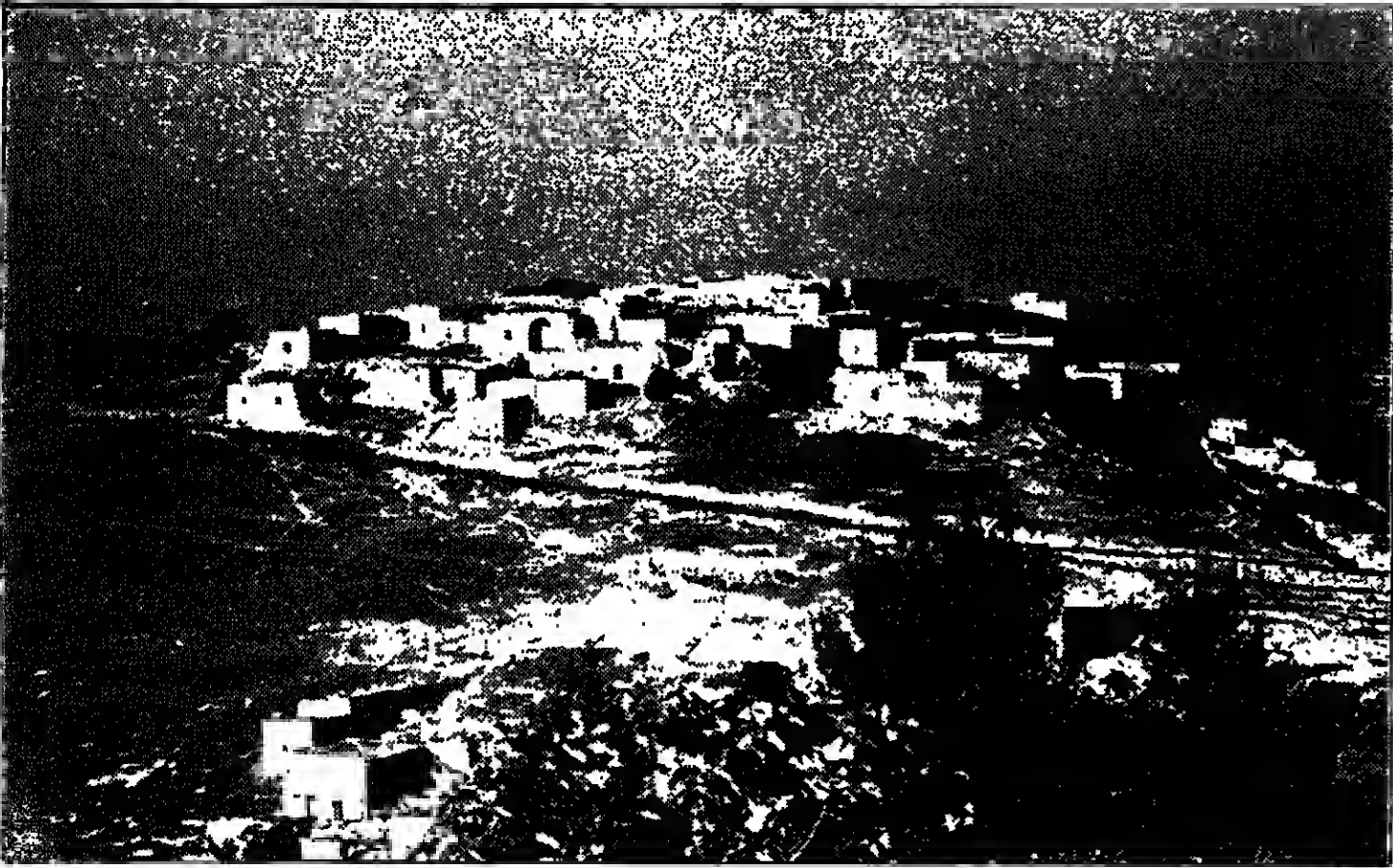


Haj Aqleh Al Isa

tional site. The main Muslim families are the Omari, Bdur, and Bani Hamad. The Christian families are the A'maish and the Nimri. The western part of the village held most of the Christian families, but there were also some scattered throughout the village.

The following comments, taken from Haj Aqleh Al Isa on Monday, 3 June 1985, give im-

pression of Samad's past: "This village became lively before Al Husn and Es Sareeh. The first to come to it were Ahmad Mohammad Al Omari who came from Inbeh (7 kilometres to the west of Samad) and Abd El Haqq Bdur and both went up to Samad. They lived there and kept calling for others to settle in the site. After them Abd Es Salam Nimri and Sheikh Mohammad Othman came to Samad."



Samad, a view from the West

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
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<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 ..... Koran 15:50 ..... Programme review 15:55 ..... Cartoons 16:20 ..... Programme on Chemistry 16:40 ..... The Paul Danial's Show 17:10 ..... Message from Dman 17:20 ..... Local programme 17:25 ..... Local programme 17:40 ..... Basketball 19:40 ..... Programme review 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... Cultural seminar 22:20 ..... Varieties programme 23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic 23:10 ..... Programme contd. 23:35 ..... Sign off		<b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle. * An exhibition by George Kaplanian at the Goethe Institute. * Plastic art exhibition by Ghada Dahdahl at Petra Art Gallery. * Art and handicraft exhibition at Rosary College, Jabal Amman. * An exhibition about flower arrangement by Na'ala Adnan Massana at the French Cultural Centre. * A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. * An exhibition of art, folklore and Arabic calligraphy at Irbid Community College.		<i>This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 533015. "RJ" should always be verified.</i>		<b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 773111/19 Radio Jordan ..... 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311 Police complaints ..... 664112 Police complaints ..... 661176 Ambulance ..... 193 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198 First aid ..... 615451 Blood Bank ..... 778303 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 627901 Police rescue ..... 192 621111/627777 Police headquarters ..... 639141 Traffic police ..... 896390/1 Electric Power Co. .... 636351/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints ..... 771258 Queen Alia Intl. Airport (06)5333060	
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 18:00 ..... des chiffres et des lettres 18:30 ..... Lucky Luke (cartoon) 19:00 ..... News in French 19:15 French varieties: Un DB de plus 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 19:45 ..... Varieties 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... I Married Dora (comedy) 21:00 ..... Nuclear Weapons 22:00 ..... News in English 22:30 ..... Murder She Wrote 23:10 ..... Rach Man, Poot Man		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1323 KHz 07:00 Newswk 07:30 Rhythms of the Sun 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 News 08:45 24 Hours: News Summary					

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## Jordan Times

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### Our special attractions

HER MAJESTY Queen Noor's visit to Wadi Rum earlier this week should be noted not only for what it says about the attention being paid to Jordan's very special natural attractions, but also for the fact that the Queen was accompanied on the visit by the president of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Mr. Anis Muasher. Wadi Rum is high on the list of sites for tourism development in Jordan, and we feel it is vital that any touristic developments be undertaken in a manner that balances income-generation with the preservation of the peculiarly beautiful natural setting and human dynamic in Wadi Rum. Jordan has a mixed record in this respect, and we should seize the impending development of Wadi Rum as an opportunity to launch a serious national discussion on such issues.

The Zerqa Ma'in gorge has been irreparably transformed with the construction of the new hotel and tourist complex right in the heart of the valley. The complex is highly controversial, and we tend to agree with those who believe the hotel and the facilities could have been sited in a more environmentally sensitive and less obtrusive place.

There are other locations in Jordan where touristic development and natural urban growth have to be managed with extreme care, such as Petra, Jerash, Umm Qais, Umm Al Jimal, the Dead Sea and Aqaba, to mention only the most obvious. It is unrealistic to bow to the extreme demands of advocates who want either to go full speed ahead with large hotel complexes or to deny the construction of any touristic facilities at such sites. We feel that we have the economic imperative which requires touristic developments, but we also have the human capacity and technical skills to be able to manage new construction and service facilities in a manner that preserves the special, and often unique, characteristic of these sites. And we are not talking only about physical environments, but also about human communities, particularly in places such as Wadi Rum, Umm Qais and Petra, where a major attraction of the site is the blend of natural beauty, the ancient monuments and the lifestyle of the indigenous inhabitants, whether they be semi-nomadic bedouins or traditional villagers.

Her Majesty the Queen has made an important contribution to this matter by signalling to all concerned that development must take place within a context of balanced concern for the natural and human environments that constitute our country, and that make Jordan such a special place, for Jordanians and foreign visitors alike.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Soviets have principles

THE Soviet Union's stand with regard to the Middle East is governed by values and principles; and for this reason Moscow continues to condemn Israel's aggression on the Arab World. Moscow continues to deny any legitimacy to Israel's occupation of Arab territory, which is backed by the United States and which has been encouraging the Zionists to pursue their aggressive policies in the Middle East. In his press conference in Amman Soviet Ambassador Alexander Zinobuk reiterated Moscow's attitude and its support for the Arab Nation's just cause. The ambassador made it clear that identical views exist between Jordan and the Soviet Union on the proposed international peace conference and its terms of reference for ending Israel's aggression and establishing genuine peace. Zinobuk said that Moscow does not approve of any partial solutions for the problem and that only through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab land and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights can peace be achieved in the region. The ambassador was careful to point out that development of Jordanian-Soviet relations has been based on mutual confidence and desire by both sides for maintaining close cooperation in all fields. He was keen to refer to King Hussein's help and mediation to bring a speedy end to the Afghanistan question, something which, he said, was deeply appreciated by the Soviet leadership and people.

#### Al Dustour: Israeli atrocities

AS A U.N. human rights team tour the Middle East region to examine the conditions of the Palestinian people, Israel continues to escalate its oppression and inhuman policies against the Arab people under its rule. The killing of innocent civilians in the occupied Arab territories Sunday stands out as another evidence of Israel's evil nature and its pursuit of repressive measures in violation of all principles and human rights. Even before the on-going uprising Israel has been practising all sorts of atrocities against the Palestinian people, killing civilians and demolishing Arab homes, or laying siege to refugee camps to starve their residents. Therefore we call on the U.N. human rights team to take speedy actions that can enable the international community to stem Israel's practices against our people and to end the genocide that is being waged against the Palestinians in their own homeland. We hope that the U.N. team will help the world to understand the facts and the true situation in the Middle East region and to help the U.N. to take proper action to stem these Israeli atrocities. We also call on the international community to intervene and stop Israel's practices and urge Arab leaders to decide upon effective measures that would deter Israel from its present actions.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Soviet appreciation

IN his press conference Sunday, the Soviet ambassador voiced his country's appreciation to Jordan for its role in helping to end the Afghan issue. The ambassador noted that King Hussein's contribution to this end helped to speed up the conclusion of the Geneva agreement that ended Soviet presence in Afghanistan, and paved the way for a settlement. The Jordanian policy, he said, has been successful in this regard and in presenting Jordan as a peace-loving nation, and one that strives to maintain peace worldwide and end the bloodshed in a sister Islamic country. The Afghanistan issue had caused world tension and regional instability; and its continuation could have had a serious effect on world peace. Therefore, Jordan's success in diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in the embattled country is considered a great achievement that will be reflected positively not only on countries in the region but on the whole world. The Soviet Union which expressed appreciation to Jordan is a superpower appreciated by the whole Arab Nation for its support for the Arab Nation's just struggle for peace.



## Gorbachev grapples with reform

By Mary Ellen Bortin  
Reuters

MOSCOW — The formidable contradictions faced by Kremlin Leader Mikhail Gorbachev in his campaign to reform the Soviet Union are coming to the fore as the country prepares for a crucial Communist Party conference in June.

Party sources said on Friday that selection of conference delegates across the country was so far failing to produce the reform-minded majority which Gorbachev needs to endorse his moves to restructure the Soviet political system.

They said many progressive intellectuals had been rejected as candidates by the Moscow region's party apparatus, and Gorbachev supporters were now trying to persuade the Kremlin leadership to postpone the June 28 start of the conference.

"If it goes ahead with the sort of delegates who are being appointed by the apparatus, the conference will be a mockery and will take us nowhere," the pro-reform editor of a Moscow journal told Reuters.

He said intellectuals felt postponement of the conference would ultimately boost Gorbachev's standing and his chances of implementing the sweeping changes he says he wishes to enact.

A tone of almost plaintive frustration has crept into the Kremlin leader's speeches ahead of the conference, which if he prevails will reduce the powers of the entrenched party and government bureaucracy in favour of the common man.

In his appeals for "democratisation," Gorbachev faces a major stumbling block. With big resistance to change both inside and out of the party, the only way to ensure democratic reform may be to dictate it from above.

"I shall say this outright — we have not yet reformed and are only just doing this," Gorbachev said in a lecture to senior Soviet editors this month.

"We see how difficult it is to learn to work in a new way when we have been acting for decades in the framework of methods of the command-and-administer system."

The "command-and-administer system," imposed by Josef Stalin in the 1930s and reinforced during Leonid Brezhnev's rule from 1964 to 1982, gave functionaries within the sprawling party and ministerial apparatus virtual power to rule by decree.

This system worked smoothly as long as the top political leadership made no particular demands on the "Apparatchiki."

But faced with a leader devoted to change, conservative bureaucrats have now moved their well-oiled machinery into gear to thwart any move to undermine their power and privilege.

While paying lip service to "perestroika" — Gorbachev's economic, social and political restructuring drive — they have made clear they do not have to obey the Kremlin.

This has become apparent most recently in the past week as regional party bodies began selecting 5,000 delegates to the June conference, with little heed to Gorbachev's call to ensure that pro-reform candidates were chosen to attend.

Party sources said the Moscow region's apparatus had rejected leading progressive intellectuals, including editor Vitaly Korotich, economist Andrei Nulkin and filmmaker Ales Adamovich, as nominees.

The party branch at Moscow University revolted when the name of pro-reform economist Gavril Popov failed to appear on the ballot, and although they prevailed this still does not ensure he will be one of the university's two delegates.

In the provinces, things appear to be going no better. Pravda reported from the Urals area of Bashkiria Thursday that the apparatus selected a deputy mining minister despite the objections of the region's coal miners, who said he was incompetent in his job and ignored their needs.

"The middle-level apparatus is waging a fierce struggle to ensure that their people go to the conference — people who will defend their interests," a Moscow intellectual said.

Before selection started last week, there was speculation in Moscow that the Central Party authorities might appoint the delegates to prevent the bureaucracy appointing its men and undermining the reform potential of the conference.

As it transpired, Gorbachev was clearly not prepared at this stage to admit that dictatorship from the centre might be needed to impose democracy on a country where the problem of mentality extends far beyond the class of bureaucratic managers.

Soviet novelist Anatoly Rybakov, a strong proponent of reform, spoke recently of the need

for the entire population to throw off what he called "that inner mentality of the serf."

He linked his comment to the legacy of Stalin — but his reference to serfdom made all too clear how deep are the roots of the problem faced by Gorbachev, who in the collective Soviet mind is seen as the latest in a long line of Tsars.

Gorbachev, who needs an energetic and creative population to succeed with his reforms, recently identified alienation

caused by the country's political heritage as the main problem to tackle. He spoke of "unleashing" levels about "perestroika."

"As you recall, comrade Gorbachev said we are all children of our times," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told Reuters last week in the wings of meetings in Geneva.

"This is a very apt phrase to describe what is happening. When we talk about new thinking and revolutionary change, this means

that there is also old thinking, that there is conservatism, and this is not an abstraction."

"But we are all growing up," he said. "This is a revolution in the minds of men, without rifles or machine guns."

The question, analysts say, is whether Gorbachev's new weapon — "glasnost" (openness) — will be powerful enough to defend this revolution from the concerted attempts of party conservatives to derail the process of political reform.

## Anti-American sentiment soars among Koreans

By Barry Reinfrew  
The Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — Anti-American protests are increasing in South Korea as radicals blame the United States for everything from military rule to dividing the Korean Peninsula.

The criticism against the United States comes amid a continued drive by radical students and dissidents to oust President Roh Tae-woo. Radical leaders demand the expulsion of U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to all U.S. influence.

"Drive out the Yankees" and "down with the Yankee masters of military dictatorship," protesters shouted during riots in Seoul and other cities this past week.

They burned U.S. flags and effigies of American leaders, scattered tens of thousands of leaflets denouncing U.S. policy and buried bombs and firebombs at U.S. diplomatic buildings in Seoul.

Radical students, who represent a small but powerful minority on college campuses, and dissidents portray Roh as a front for American rule.

"It is a fact we cannot ignore that the United States and its proxy ruling force (Roh) are primarily responsible for all our country's problems and divisions," one radical leader said in a speech at a demonstration.

Roh, elected President last year to succeed Chun Doo-hwan, promised democratic reforms following a series of riots last summer that plagued the country. The radicals say Roh, a former general, is continuing military rule.

Anti-American protests centre on demands for the removal of the approximately 42,000 U.S. troops based in South Korea under a mutual defence pact against Communist North Korea.

The radicals blame the United States for the partition of the Korean Peninsula and claim Washington is keeping the two Koreas apart so it can maintain control of the South as a virtual colony.

Protesters have been demanding immediate reunification of North and South Korea. They want the two Koreas to field a joint team at the Olympics in Seoul in September as a first step to unification.

"The Olympics, which should serve as a foundation for opening the way for peaceful, independent unification, has been used by the United States to stabilise the military regime and secure its own national interests through the permanent partition of the Korean peninsula," said a statement by the Hangyore (one nation) Party.

North Korea is boycotting the Olympics because South Korea and the International Olympic Committee will not agree to its demand to co-host the summer games. The South is urging the North to take part and offered to let Pyongyang host up to five events.

The Korean peninsula was divided by U.S. and Soviet forces at the end of World War II. U.S. forces intervened to save the South from the North Korean invasion that started the Korean War in 1950.

The United States has been the main ally of all South Korean governments since the Korean War. Washington has tended to

push for democratic reform while insisting its main concern is defending the South against any threat from North Korea.

Radical leaders deny they are pro-North Korea. They say unification is more important than any political consideration and insist any problems can be solved after the Koreans are reunited.

Most Koreans, however, are thought to support the U.S. military presence.

"It torments us to see that many of these self-appointed unification promoters seem to ignore the true character of the North Korean Communist clique," the Korea Times said in a May 18 editorial.

U.S. government leaders have said repeatedly that U.S. forces will remain in the South only as long as they are wanted. South Korean leaders say the U.S. troops must stay until the South can defend itself alone.

Some church groups have expressed cautious support for eventual removal of U.S. troops to promote reunification. But they say withdrawal would only be possible as part of an overall agreement that would settle all issues between North and South.

The main South Korean opposition parties, while rejecting the radicals' anti-Americanism, are calling for a smaller U.S. role in the country. Opposition leaders want an end to U.S. command over most of the South Korean military.

"It is nonsense for an American commander to stand above the President of Korea as far as the operational control over the Korean armed forces is concerned," top opposition leader Kim Young-Sam said.

## Nepalese opposition wilts in partyless system

By Rajendra Bajpai  
Reuters

KATHMANDU — Political parties, banned in Nepal for the past 27 years, are waiting to demonstrate their strength but in the meantime clutching at straws.

Politicians and diplomatic observers agree there is no visible political activity in the impoverished Himalayan state of 17 million people, except for elections to Panchayats (councils) from which parties are banned.

However, traditional politicians wedded to the idea of a working parliamentary democracy abound in a country ruled for centuries by Hindu kings.

"There is no official ban on our movement but we are not allowed to hold public meetings," said Gaoesh Man Singh, former speaker of parliament and leader of the banned Nepali Congress Party.

"We are in the political wilderness."

The Nepali Congress was the country's dominant and best organised political party until it was banned.

Man Singh and the rest of the Congress leadership spent eight years in jail when King Mahendra, father of the present King Birendra, dismissed parliament in 1960 and disbanded political parties, bringing an end to an experiment with democracy after just 18 months.

Prime Minister B.P. Koirala and the other detainees were freed in 1968 and spent the next eight years in exile in India, returning in 1976.

The king introduced the partyless system under which councillors are elected at village, district and national level and power is concentrated in the hands of royal heads.

The system has bred corruption and elected officials are more interested in what they can get for themselves, said one diplomat.

But former minister Jog Meher Shrestha, a supporter of the partyless system, said: "Everybody says the leadership of the king is necessary. If we have a multi-party system, the king will become ineffective."

However, Shrestha favours political rapprochement with the

opposition.

"On the basis of the partyless system we should call opposition leaders and talk to them. They are also thinking about the country. We are all for the country," he added.

The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said anger against the system was rising in the countryside — where average per capita income is only 40 dollars against a national average of 167 dollars — but there were no political forces into which it could be directed.

He believed the people to watch were Communists, divided into 15 or 16 factions and active underground.

"The Communists are on their way up. They are vocal and have the image of being pro-people," the diplomat said.

But even the Communists do not openly oppose the monarchy and were part of the coalition government formed by Koirala in 1959.

Some Congress leaders believe they should strive for a breakthrough by fighting elections under the partyless system and

then creating a constitutional crisis. Elections are due in 1990.

"There is great resentment against and disappointment with the partyless system among the masses," said Girija Prasad Koirala, a Congress leader and younger brother of the former prime minister.

"There is no democracy, no freedom of the press and corruption is rampant," he said.

"We should go for constitutional struggle. We should fight the election and create a constitutional crisis," Koirala told Reuters, adding that he was not against the monarchy which by itself was popular.

Few people in Nepal, traditionally the abode of Hindu gods, oppose the monarchy. King Birendra's family is believed to be descended from Lord Vishnu, the preserver among the gods.

Much opposition anger is directed against palace officials and aides without whose backing few things get done.

The king is surrounded by sycophants. They don't want to liberalise (the political system).

Through this system they are enjoying fruits of corruption. The resentment is all over the country," said Koirala.

In February, police broke up an attempt by opposition groups to organise a civic reception in honour of Kathmandu's Mayor Haribol Bhattarai and his deputy.

The two, both supporters of the Nepali Congress, had been sacked in Dec. for boycotting official celebrations to mark the 27th anniversary of the Panchayat system.

More recently there have been protests over the Kathmandu football stadium stampede in which 70 people were killed in March.

In a rare show of anti-government sentiment, Surya Bahadur Thapa, three times prime minister, asked the government to take full moral responsibility for the event.

Thapa and a group of Panchayat members told a news conference the stadium tragedy could create trouble for the government and accused the administration of bungling.

## Soviet dissidents change tactics

By Mark J. Porubcansky  
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — When Lev Timofeyev wants to criticise Soviet authorities, he writes his comments into his Toshiba computer and runs them off on his Kodak printer.

When authorities decide one of Timofeyev's fellow dissidents has gone far enough, they are inclined to seize his writings or put him in jail for a few days. Not long ago, he might have spent years in prison or labour camp.

In the era of "glasnost," Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policy of allowing greater debate on some topics, the battle between Soviet authorities and the dissident movement has changed.

But although the official response at times seems inconsistent, police also have demonstrated that there still are limits to what can be said and done in Soviet society. And political prisoners remain in jails and labour camps.

"As long as people are sitting in prison camps and people aren't allowed to emigrate, fear won't be cleansed from the soul," said Timofeyev, a journalist and economist who was sent to a labour camp for urging economic reform in a book published abroad. "That's the zone of fear. That's very important."

Timofeyev was a Gorbachev-era political prisoner, arrested shortly after Gorbachev took power in March 1985 and released after serving two years of his 11-year sentence to prison camp and internal exile.

Beginning with the release of Nobel Peace Prize Winner Andrei Sakharov in December 1986 from exile in Gorky, Gorbachev moved to quiet critics of his country's human rights policies. Hundreds of political dissidents were released from jails and prison camps in early 1987.

Dissidents now are expressing themselves in unofficial publications on topics ranging from freedom of religion to ecology and women's issues. Editors of 30 such publications, many consisting of only a few irregularly-produced sheets of carbon paper, gathered unhindered in Moscow in early May.

It would have been inconceivable a few years ago for any dissident to print his views with the help of a computer, as Timofeyev does with his journal "Referendum." Computers still are not widely in use in Soviet society.

Timofeyev says only that he received the small computer and printer from friends. Through printing and copying, 500 copies of each edition of the twice-monthly journal can be produced.

Timofeyev acknowledged that is few for a country of 280 million people. "We need a xerox," he said. "We need a laser printer. Then we'd be able to put out an edition."

But the government owns all printing facilities in the Soviet Union, and access to copying machines is guarded closely.

Dissident sources say there are at least 200 people imprisoned because of their beliefs, but they cannot say conclusively how many political prisoners there are.

The government response to dissent has been somewhat more tolerant than in the past. But there are strict limitations to prevent dissidents from spreading their ideas across the vast country.

Authorities seized about 70 copies of former prisoner Sergei Grigoryants' "Glasnost" journal last fall, claiming they had been printed illegally. In early May, dissidents said police seized another 400 copies of Grigoryants' publications, jailed the dissident for eleven days and prevented his editorial office from hosting a meeting of dissidents. Eventually, his equipment was seized.

Meetings of the group, the Democratic Union, were followed closely by police, but they did not break up the meetings. Instead they detained dozens who came from outside Moscow to attend the meetings.

Dissidents planning demonstrations often are detained before they can get to the protests, and held for a few hours. Those who manage to hoist protest banners often have them ripped up, and they are taken away. But usually they also are freed in a few hours.

Sometimes protests are allowed to proceed peacefully, such as demonstration on the steps of the Moscow visa office in late April. Other demonstrations, such as one across from the Foreign Ministry during the Washington summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, have been dispersed violently.

April 1988



## Women and children — pillars of intifada

By G.G. Labele  
The Associated Press

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip — Niveen Dahman, age 14, keeps house for her family now that her mother is in jail. She cooks, cleans and, when clashing with Israeli soldiers, runs to the streets to help youngsters choking on teargas.

"I am doing the same as my mother. It's my duty," said Niveen, sitting in her family's cement block house in Shati refugee camp.

In the next room was a box full of scamping chickens that the family is raising to eat as the Palestinian uprising continues, bringing with it worsening economic conditions.

A new role for youngsters and women is only one of the changes spawned by the intifada, — uprising — against Israel's 21-year occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Palestinians say the uprising has given them pride and destroyed the feeling that nothing can be done to end Israeli rule. Some believe young organisers scattered in camps and villages will emerge as permanent, more radical leaders.

"Now we are the leaders," said 19-year-old Rafat, sitting on the floor of another cement block house down the street from Niveen Dahman's home.

"You are leading, burning tyres, stoning soldiers," said Rafat, who would not give his last name. "Women try to help the boys who are arrested or try to stop arrests. They go to the kids when soldiers throw teargas."

As he spoke, his elders sat in the background. Youths were organising, Rafat said. Youths arranged visits to the wounded in hospitals and families of martyrs those killed in the uprising. Young people were forming "popular committees."

According to U.N. figures through April, a quarter of the 4,344 Palestinians in Gaza injured in the revolt are under 16 years old.

Few figures are available on women's arrests or injuries. But Israeli authorities complain their soldiers, hard-pressed

already to put down civilian protesters, are increasingly facing women and children.

Niveen Dahman's mother, Widad, was arrested early this month as an "inciter" along with two other women in Shati camp. They were the first women to be jailed in the Gaza Strip under "administrative detention" laws, where no trials or specific charges are required.

New power  
Each was given six months in prison, and Palestinian activist Mary Khas says the move showed Israel has recognised the new power of women in the uprising. Women, allowed out during curfew, became messengers and lookouts, she said.

"Women found their authority and strength and started organising," said Khas, who runs a kindergarten programme throughout the Gaza Strip.

As for Palestinian youth, Khas said, "they did what youngsters do — try to change things. It was a spontaneous mass revolt."

The PLO and fundamentalist Muslim groups also are behind the rebellion, but Khas said it was the young — "the grass-roots leadership" — that have kept it going.

She pointed out that Israel had arrested many traditional leaders active in PLO-organised committees of lawyers, doctors and other professionals, but still the revolt persists.

"They're all the time arresting what they call the leadership, but they haven't gotten the leaders," she said.

She said new young leaders already supplanted the Israeli-appointed "mukhtars," through whom Israel sought to control the Gaza and West Bank. Other leaders, she said, would have to go along with the young or lose their respect.

Riad Al Agha, a former president of Gaza Islamic University, said the stifling life of the refugee camps has spawned young leaders who do not have their parents' fear of Israeli soldiers.

"The uprising right now is led by youth age 15 to 25. Most live in the refugee camps around

the strip and the West Bank," he said. "They will never listen to the older generation."

Agha said many of the youth in Gaza have taken up the hardline ideas of Jihad Islami a fundamentalist group that wants an Islamic state in Palestine.

Most of the young still back the PLO as representative of the Palestinians, Agha said. But he added that even some in the Shebahi — the banned PLO-backed youth group — criticised the parent PLO for not forcing Arab countries to provide financial support for the Palestinian revolt.

He said if the revolt persists with no Israeli concessions, youth would emerge as political leaders and replace so-called moderates who would be satisfied with the Palestinian state alongside Israel.



The stifling life of the refugee camps has spawned young leaders who do not fear the Israeli army



The uprising has created a new dynamic role for Palestinian women who have realised their authority and strength in organising and supporting the anti-occupation revolt

## Qadhafi, Ibn Ali urge enhanced Maghreb ties to boost unity

TUNIS (R) — Libya and Tunisia, setting sights on an eventual goal of Arab unity, have agreed that a scheme to boost cooperation among Maghreb states should go beyond frontiers.

A communique issued after a Sunday meeting between Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali welcomed the renewal of diplomatic relations a week ago between Algeria and Morocco.

The resumption of ties meant that "the practical conditions are in place to build an Arab Maghreb without frontiers, with the participation of Maghreb partners, with a view to realising global Arab unity," it said.

Qadhafi's insistence on doing away with national frontiers as part of his vision for union of the Arab World has been a stumbling block in recent attempts to widen Maghreb cooperation.

The communique, after the Qadhafi-Ibn Ali talks on the island of Jerba, off the southeast Tunisian coast, gave no details of how, or in what sense, frontiers might later vanish.

Algerian attempts two months ago to persuade Qadhafi to join a 1983 non-aggression pact linking Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania failed.

The communique, reported by state media, said Tunisia and Libya also agreed to introduce a common identity card and that a

joint commission would work out how this could be done.

They also agreed to guarantee free mutual trade of each other's produce and to work towards a link-up of national electricity grids, as well as on telephone, motorway and pipeline projects.

The communique added that a final agreement on the continental shelf off their coast would be signed during a planned visit shortly to Libya by Ibn Ali. No date was given.

Exploitation of the continental shelf, where large oil finds have been made, has been a bone of contention in the past, with both countries arguing over boundaries.

Qadhafi and Ibn Ali were believed to have discussed this week's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Diplomatic sources said Qadhafi and Ibn Ali also discussed next month's emergency Arab summit in Algiers and talked by telephone with King Hassan of Morocco.

Diplomats said Qadhafi was apparently eager to try to enlist support for Libya's claim to territory in northern Chad, racked by

years of war, before the OAU summit opening Wednesday.

His visit was arranged despite a scheduled trip by Ibn Ali to Tripoli, which the Tunisian press said was to take place early next month — after the OAU summit.

African heads of state are expected to discuss the issue of Chad, where a truce was agreed last year between Libya and Chadian President Hissene Habre to allow the OAU to seek a settlement.

Libya lays claim to the northern border area of Chad known as the Aouzou strip, where Libyan troops remain in control despite major military setbacks last year in their war with N'Djamena.

The choice of Jerba as the venue for the Libyan leader's visit to Tunisia, his third this year, was symbolic, as it was here that short-lived treaty of union between the two countries was signed in 1974.

Qadhafi visited Tunisia twice in February, the second time accompanied by Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

The Libyan leader welcomed Ibn Ali's accession to power last November, when ex-president Habib Bourguiba, 84, was removed and declared senile.

Bourguiba severed relations with Qadhafi in 1985 following a mass Libyan expulsion of Tunisian migrant workers.

## Viability of Turco-Greek rapprochement faces test

ANKARA (R) — The viability of a budding rapprochement between Turkey and Greece will be tested this week when high-level committees meet in Ankara and Athens.

Turkish Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz goes to Athens for three days of political talks from Tuesday. At the same time, both sides will meet in Ankara to discuss cooperation on trade, economic and tourism issues.

The ministerial-level committees were set up after Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu met in January in the Swiss resort of Davos, which heralded warmer ties between the two North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members.

Turkey and Greece, at odds for nearly three decades over territorial and seabed rights in the adjoining Aegean Sea and Cyprus, nearly went to war 14 months ago.

The committees are meeting three weeks before Ozal makes a landmark visit to Athens for talks with Papandreu.

"We shall go to Athens (for political talks) with a constructive attitude. We hope we shall find the Greek delegation taking part in the joint political committee meetings sharing our attitude," Yilmaz told reporters.

### Cyprus — sticking point

A major sticking point in the talks could be the divided island of Cyprus, which Turkey does not recognise as a bilateral issue between Ankara and Athens.

Papandreu has said he wants to discuss the international aspect of Cyprus with Ozal, a clear reference to his expectations of a fresh Turkish troop withdrawal from Cyprus.

Turkey secured the northern third of Cyprus in 1974 when it moved troops there to counter a coup in Nicosia engineered by the military junta then ruling Greece.

Nine years later the Turkish republic of north Cyprus, recognised only by Turkey, was proclaimed. North Cyprus says there are 18,000-19,000 troops based there but U.N. sources put the figure at around 29,000.

"Greece should not insist on Turkey making concessions on Cyprus if the so-called spirit of

Davos is to continue," Yilmaz said.

"The Cyprus problem is not an issue that can be solved only by Turkey and Greece. However, improvement in the direction of Davos would have positive effects on bringing about a breakthrough in Cyprus," he said.

### The EC connection

The process of rapprochement suffered a setback in April when Greece insisted on bringing up the Cyprus issue at an association council meeting between Turkey and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Turkey, which applied 13 months ago to become a full EC member, refused at the last minute to attend the meeting in Luxembourg and Yilmaz said bluntly that Ankara's ties with the EC had nothing to do with the Cyprus issue.

Turkish officials say there are no plans to withdraw any troops from Cyprus.

Some senior diplomats say that much depends on the personal rapport between Ozal and Papandreu.

"Ozal is a man of surprises, anything is possible," one diplomat said. "Turkey could pull out 5,000 men with ease and not affect north Cyprus security."

Denktash demands U.N. force removal

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash called Monday for the removal of the commander of the U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus after a weekend shooting incident in which a Turkish Cypriot was killed.

Denktash said Major-General Gunther Greindl was responsible for the killing of Mustafa Hussein Kaffa in a clash with Austrian U.N. troops Saturday in the buffer zone separating Turkish and Greek-Cypriot forces on the island.

"This is utter murder and Greindl is responsible," Denktash told Reuters. "I am going to report the commander of the force to the U.N. secretary general. The secretary general has to do something about it."

## Iranians continue exercises in Hormuz

BAHRAIN (AP) — A "very large" Iranian warship, possibly a destroyer, two frigates, and a landing craft were seen operating Monday in coastal waters in the Strait of Hormuz, where Iran said it is conducting naval manoeuvres.

The sightings were reported by Gulf-based shipping executives, who said the vessels could not be identified as to type or number. But it appeared that the largest one was a warship that has not been active in the Gulf for more than a year.

There are three vessels in Iran's navy, all originally built during World War II for the British and U.S. navies but upgraded since with missiles, radar and other modern equipment.

Iran announced Sunday that it was carrying out naval exercises in the Gulf and Gulf of Oman, and that the 50 ships participating included "missile carrying destroyers, destroyers, missile launching frigates and personnel carriers."

On Monday, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency

(IRNA) reported that Iranian armed forces staged amphibious manoeuvres in the Gulf of Oman to demonstrate that the U.S. navy has not crimped Iranian forces.

Reuters adds from Port Said: A U.S. destroyer and four frigates passed through the Suez Canal Monday, apparently en route to the Gulf region, a canal spokesman said.

The U.S. has a force of about 30 warships in the Gulf area with the prime job of protecting American-flagged ships from attack and assisting neutral ships calling for help.

Iran attacked two neutral ships last week in its first raids since Washington's April 29 announcement that it would defend neutral merchant ships that asked for help.

Shipping sources said no U.S. warships were in the vicinity when the attacks took place.

On May 13, the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal and seven other warships were reported sailing through the Suez Canal toward the Gulf.

## Egypt charges 7 with sabotage for Libya

CAIRO (R) — Three Libyans and four Egyptians went on trial in Cairo Sunday charged with sabotage for Libya in the second such case this week.

Prosecutors in the state security court demanded life prison sentences for the seven, whom they accused of collaborating with Libyan intelligence agents from 1981 till January last year.

The three Libyans and one Egyptian, businessman Salah Abdul Shafi, were tried in their absence.

Sixteen Egyptians, only eight of them in custody, were charged with similar offences before a different court Saturday. Hearings were adjourned until June 21.

The prosecution in Sunday's case said Shafi agreed to report to Libyan agents on political conditions in Egypt. The two countries fought a border war in 1977.

A witness told the court the four Egyptian defendants went to Libya via Khartoum in 1981 and received money and gifts to conduct unspecified sabotage mis-

sions. He said they met an official, Al Hadi Mohammad Fadl, described in the indictment as head of Libyan intelligence, and spent 26 days at a training camp near Libya's border with Tunisia to learn how to use arms and explosives.

There was no indication of a direct link between the two groups accused of sabotage on behalf of Libya.

The 16 in Saturday's case were accused of planting small bombs — only one of which exploded — outside the Cairo offices of British Airways, TWA, the Egyptian-American Bank and Thomas Cook in May 1986.

They were also accused of planning to kill Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson.

In a separate case, prosecutors in February demanded death sentences for 11 of 20 Egyptians in a leftist group called "Egypt's Revolution" when they were charged with involvement in attacks on U.S. and Israeli officials in Cairo.

## Israeli editors accused of DFLP link

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Jewish editors of a banned Hebrew-Arabic newspaper were charged in an Israeli court Monday with membership of an outlawed Palestinian group, officials said.

Women editors, Roni Ben-Efrat and Michal Schwartz, were accused of publishing a newspaper called Derech Hanitzoz with financing from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP).

They became the first of six Derech Hanitzoz staff members to be charged publicly in a case that officials have attempted to keep secret since closing the newspaper three months ago.

Schwartz was accused of meeting a senior DFLP official in London more than four years ago and both women allegedly agreed to form an Arab-Jewish political group.

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### West Bank schools reopened

(Continued from page 1)

law. Awad, who has been jailed since May 5, looked pale when he entered the packed courtroom wearing a beige suit and a blue-striped shirt. He briefly kissed his American-born wife, Nancy Nye, and talked to reporters during recess.

Awad, 44, rejected government allegations that he had helped incite often violent anti-Israeli protests. He said he stood

by his advocacy of non-violent action such as tax boycotts and strikes.

He also said Israel's effort to expel him has helped popularise his ideas. "My ideas have caught, thanks to the Israelis who put so much pressure on me."

Asked what he would do if expelled, Awad told reporters one option was to convert to Judaism and come back under the law of return which grants automatic Israeli citizenship to all Jews.

### Trade, investment talks begin

(Continued from page 1)

policies followed by advanced nations at the expense of developing countries, and said that the international community's interests were closely interlinked and one part could not act independently from the others.

Prince Hassan urged industrialised nations which will hold a meeting in Canada next month to take into account the interests of developing countries while dis-

cussing international economic issues.

Such an attitude ought to be adopted if nations want to avoid an economic disaster similar to that which hit world financial markets last year and which cost the Arab World some \$25 billion, Prince Hassan said.

Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young delivered a speech at the ceremony welcoming Prince Hassan and wishing the seminar all success.

Prince Hassan heads a top-level trade and investment delegation which will also attend a similar seminar in Pittsburgh.

The seminars are organised in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Earlier Monday, Prince Hassan met here with a group of senior American businessmen and discussed Jordanian-U.S. economic and trade ties.

Sunday evening Prince Hassan met with former President Jimmy Carter with whom he discussed the activities of an Atlanta-based centre which deals with world affairs, including the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war.

### Beirut troop deployment stalled

(Continued from page 1)

"There is no other alternative. The Syrian army has to go into stop the bloodletting and end the plight of the population," Hoss said in a statement.

Al Nahar said Sheikholsalam declared two conditions for approving a Syrian military intervention in the slums. These were:

— Resolving the problem of the hostages "in a way that serves the objective for which they were

kidnapped." Sheikholsalam did not elaborate on this point, but Al Nahar quoted him as saying the hostages were a "vital issue for Iran."

— Guarantees that Hizbollah will be free to continue political activity in the slums after the Syrian deployment.

Syria has had some 7,500 troops, 100 tanks and 400 armoured vehicles massed around the slums since Hizbollah overran Amal's strongholds to seize control of 90 per cent of the

urban battleground.

A source quoted by Reuters said Syria and Iran had discussed final touches to an accord under which Syrian troops would have entered the suburbs when the new Iranian proposal was made.

"This means they have to start again and find other ways to solve the problem without straining ties between Iran and Syria," he said.

Iran initially rejected the Syrian deployment, but later said it was not against it if it helped restore order.

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# Deutschemark becomes symbol of success

FRANKFURT (R) — The Deutschemark (D-mark), created 40 years ago in a beaten nation of starving people and bombed-out cities, is the driving force behind West Germany's powerhouse economy, the mightiest in Europe.

But the mark's future, say the central bankers at the Bundesbank, depends on how well they can fend off the threats of inflation and of government interference. So far, they say they have done a good job, although the Bundesbank's policies have drawn sharp criticism, especially from U.S. officials worried that West Germany is not doing enough to keep a sluggish global economy humming.

The D-mark presents itself in a healthy condition on its 40th birthday, the Bundesbank said in a survey published Monday.

"Its purchasing power is stable, in a way not seen for many years. Its strength and solidity have become a kind of hallmark for the federal republic, and abroad it is sought after as a reserve and investment currency," it said. West Germany's inflation rate has averaged just 2.8 per cent a year since the mark was intro-

duced in June 1948, although the Bundesbank said even that is not satisfactory. Over 40 years, it adds up to a reduction of two-thirds in the mark's original purchasing power.

The Bundesbank said that shows "how in the long run, even with a moderate rate of inflation there is a sustained erosion of the value of money and how seriously the aim of reducing inflation to near zero or holding it there should be taken."

But a low inflation rate has made the mark one of the strongest currencies in the world. It was set at 3.33 to the dollar when it was introduced, but now trades at half that rate, 1.70 to the dollar. The British pound sterling

is worth only 27 per cent of its 1950 mark value today, and the French franc just 25 per cent. There has been a big pay-off for West Germans.

"Until 'X-day' — June 20, 1948 — currency reform, production was laid low, people were starving, the lack of housing in the cities was catastrophic," the Bundesbank said.

Introducing a new currency was a turning point.

The shops were soon filled with goods after the Deutschemark was issued, and economic activity picked up. This goes to show that good money is the decisive foundation for economic growth — an experience which

has had a lasting effect on the German population's attitude towards inflation," it said.

In the early days the main task of the German central bank was to resist the temptation to adopt a policy of "easy money" to finance the growth of the infant West German state, it said.

The Bundesbank still worries that cheap credit will boost inflation.

And, as a debate intensifies over creating a single European currency, the Bundesbank wanted that "good national money like the D-mark should in the final stage of the development only be exchanged for just as good European money."

## National Financial Investments Co. distributes 10% dividends for '87

By Shafi Nicholas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Financial Investments Company made a net profit of JD 313,838 during 1987 compared to JD 329,143 during 1986.

The company will distribute JD 320,000 in dividends at a rate of 10 per cent. No dividends were distributed in 1986 when the profit was carried over as retained earnings.

The balance sheet of the National Financial Investments Company showed higher figures in the category of cash and financial investments and discounted bills and loans.

Deposits were also higher bringing the total figure of assets/liabilities to JD 40,891,831 at the end of 1987 compared to JD 35,367,903 at the end of the previous year.

Off balance sheet items (guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances and other categories) amounted to JD 10,643,121 compared to the 1986 figure of JD 8,247,105.

## Land transport union to hold meeting today

AMMAN (Petra) — The general assembly of the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) will convene in Amman Tuesday to discuss the union's annual report and plans for the coming year.

The AULT board of directors met Monday here and reviewed a number of topics in preparation for the Tuesday meeting which, according to union officials, will also look into the prospect of accepting new members to further boost the union's activities in the Arab World.

The board passed a number of recommendations which will be referred to the general assembly meeting.

The AULT which was founded in 1979, groups 50 members representing organisations in Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, North Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Egypt.

## TAGI joins Grant Thornton

AMMAN (Special) — Talal Abu Ghazaleh International (TAGI), has joined the network of Grant Thornton International (GTI).

GTI, one of the ten largest international accounting and consulting firms, has over 450 offices in some 60 countries and employs over 15,000 people worldwide.

All GTI offices are staffed principally by nationals who are thoroughly familiar with the business customs, accounting conventions and government regulations of their own countries and yet have international expertise as well.

## Platinum soars

LONDON (R) — Platinum prices surged Monday to their highest in seven months on fears of inflation and continuing concern about the reliability of supplies from the world's largest producer, South Africa, metals analysts said.

Platinum was fixed at \$576.50 an ounce in London, up some \$24 from the close Friday and the highest fix since platinum briefly topped \$600 last October.

Platinum is employed in jewelry and by the car industry — where it is used in making catalytic converters which reduce poisonous exhaust emissions. It is also, like gold and silver, favoured as an investment.

Concern that South Africa, supplier of 80 per cent of the West's platinum, might curb exports to the United States has been a market factor for weeks, but new reports reinforced the worry.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for May 23, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	463706	JD 507318	482
Top three companies:			
Bank of Jordan	10171	JD 152566	9
Jordan Lime and Silicate			
Brick Industries	186950	JD 44918	56
Arab Bank Ltd.	570	JD 64441	22
Parallel market:	48054	JD 24555	—
Development bonds:	1485	JD 15977	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8665/75	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2415/25	Canadian dollar
	1.7025/30	Deutschemark
	1.9060/70	Dutch guilders
	1.4198/08	Swiss francs
	35.47/54	Belgian francs
	5.7520/50	French francs
	1263/1264	Italian lire
	124.75/85	Japanese yen
	5.9100/50	Swedish crowns
	6.1810/60	Norwegian crowns
	6.4850/4900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	460.00/460.50	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The Australian market closed slightly firmer in quiet trade with demand for mining stocks offsetting a mixed industrial sector. The All Ordinaries index closed 5.0 points higher at 1,461.3.

TOKYO — Shares closed down with investors nervous about an upward trend in U.S. interest rates. The Nikkei index fell 144.09 points, or 0.53 per cent, to 27,249.76.

HONG KONG — Stocks were barely changed in thin trade, reflecting a lack of fresh incentives. The Hang Seng index edged down 1.01 to 2,490.23.

SINGAPORE — Prices were lower over a broad front on lack of buying interest and bouts of selling. The Straits Times industrial index dropped 9.32 to 955.94.

BOMBAY — Prices slipped on widespread profit-taking on rumours that anticipated tax relief on dividend income might not materialise.

FRANKFURT — Market closed for whit Monday holiday.

ZURICH — Market closed for whit Monday holiday.

PARIS — Market closed for whit Monday holiday.

LONDON — Prices were mixed with a lower bias in quiet trading as investors showed little interest at the start of the new account. At 1414 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 2.5 at 1,767.7.

NEW YORK — Stocks were broadly lower in slow trading. Analysts said there was little to encourage investors and inflation worries continued to weigh on the market. The Dow was steady at 1,952.

## Spain, Indonesia agree to jointly market aircraft in U.S.

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia and Spain Monday agreed to jointly market aircraft in the U.S. and discussed cooperation in agriculture, energy and tourism.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, on a three-day visit to South East Asia's largest nation, had two hours of talks with Indonesian President Suharto. Separate ministerial groups discussed economic and foreign policy.

Indonesian minister of state Murdioco, briefing reporters after the talks, said the two countries agreed to form a joint marketing company in the U.S. to sell Spanish-designed aircraft built in Indonesia by the state aircraft company IPTN. They aim to have the firm set up by September.

IPTN, which builds 18-seater and 38-seater turboprop commuter planes in conjunction with the Spanish company Construcciones Aeronauticas, sees the U.S. market as crucial for its plans to become a recognised aircraft

manufacturer. But the Indonesian version of the 38-seater CN 235 has yet to receive a U.S. airworthiness certificate.

Gonzalez, who flew to Indonesia Sunday from the Philippines, was scheduled to sign a technical cooperation agreement for tourism Tuesday.

Indonesia, a giant archipelago of 13,000 islands, is trying to develop its tourism industry to steer the economy away from its dependence on oil exports.

Murdioco said Spain offered to help Indonesia with shipbuilding, energy, agriculture and telecommunications.

Suharto said Indonesia was interested in Spanish expertise in increasing fruit and vegetable production, as well as post-harvest technology. Indonesia loses 20 per cent of its rice output because of bad handling and storage.

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## Top Chinese official visits Hong Kong

HONG KONG (R) — Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun arrived Monday for a six-day visit during which he is expected to reassure Hong Kong residents of continued stability and prosperity in the British colony after it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

Analysts said China was concerned with an exodus of professionals from Hong Kong in the past year because of uncertainty over the future.

Tian, on his way home after official visits to Mexico, the United States and Canada, was whisked away by Hong Kong security officials and did not talk to reporters.

He is the most senior Chinese official to visit Hong Kong since the communists came to power in 1949.

Officials of the New China News Agency, Peking's de facto embassy here, said he would meet the governor, Sir David Wilson, and other officials.

They said Tian would also meet local businessmen and community leaders in the next two days to garner reaction to Peking's policies on Hong Kong since the signing of an agreement in 1984 returning the colony to Chinese rule.

Political analysts said Tian was expected to reassure Hong Kong officials and people that Peking intends to maintain stability and prosperity when it resumes sovereignty.

Under the Sino-British accord, China has promised a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong. It also agreed not to change Hong Kong's capitalist system for 50 years after 1997.

## New Japanese plan shifts inward

TOKYO (AP) — Economic strategists gave Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita a five-year plan Monday urging that the Japanese economy be directed at increasing domestic demand and reducing the country's massive trade surplus.

The plan, made public after six months of research at Takeshita's behest, puts an official imprimatur on the recent shift in Japan's economy, which achieved vibrant growth last year mostly on a boom in domestic housing rather than the traditional method of expanding exports.

The plan will be debated by Takeshita's cabinet in coming weeks and its general outlines are expected to guide Japan's economic development.

A summary of the plan for 1988 through 1992 said three major economic problems "can all be resolved by promoting and consolidating the shift to a domestic-demand economy."

The problems, it said, centred on reducing the trade surplus, improving the quality of life for the 122 million Japanese and promoting "balanced national

economic and social development."

The plan's aims, if attained, should please Japan's trading partners like the United States and Western Europe, who have complained for years that the export-minded Japanese were not taking effective measures to reduce trade imbalances.

Takeshita asked the Economic Council — a task force reporting to the prime minister — to produce a five-year plan last November shortly after he succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The chairman of the council, Gaishi Hiraiwa, who is chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., told reporters in a briefing that Japan's previous 10 economic plans since 1955 had aimed at quantitative expansion. But the new plan envisions the transformation of economic structure and tries to attain "qualitative enhancement."

The plan's directions are similar to those in a 1986 economic report requested by Nakasone. The Maekawa report, compiled by a panel headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo

Maekawa, also recommended a shift away from export industries to domestic demand — the direction the economy has taken — but didn't achieve the status of a report approved by the cabinet.

The new plan predicts real economic growth averaging 3.75 per cent annually over the five years. Domestic demand would provide a 4.25 per cent average growth rate, it said, while exports would provide negative growth of a half-per cent annually.

It offers no target for Japan's surpluses of trade and payments, saying instead they should reach "intermittently harmonious levels during the period of the plan."

In the fiscal year ended March 31, Japan's trade surplus dropped for the first time in eight years, from \$89.7 billion in 1986-87 to \$76 billion in 1987-88, according to government statistics.

The high value of the yen, which has doubled against the dollar in the past three years, has increased the Japanese appetite for foreign goods while making Japanese exports more costly in overseas markets.

## Crisis deepens for Nigeria Airways

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria Airways was plunged deeper into crisis at the weekend after another of its aircraft was seized in France over a \$20 million debt.

The national airline's managing director, Major-General Olu Bajowa, said Sunday a French court had prevented the Airbus A310 from flying home after repairs necessitated by a crash landing last September.

The French maintenance company Sogerma seized the first Airbus last January, alleging

non-payment of \$13 million, and this latest move leaves Nigeria Airways with just one operational Airbus out of the four it owns.

Two are now blocked at Meringue airport in a Bordeaux and a third is parked in a hangar at Lagos airport awaiting spares.

A Sogerma spokeswoman told Reuters in April that Nigeria Airways owed a further \$6 million to the makers of the wide-bodied European jets.

Bajowa told reporters in Lagos that the total debt had now

reached \$21 million and said he was continuing his efforts to settle it. But he claimed the latest seizure was unfair.

"Each of these aircraft is valued at \$40 million. Sogerma would be wrong to seize two of them," he told the Guardian newspaper.

The airline this year said its combined debt to foreign and local contractors and to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) was 1.6 billion naira (around \$400 million).

Nigeria Airways has been dogged for years by inefficiency and over-staffing.

## 'Africa needs 20-year grace period to repay debts'

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said Sunday that Africa needed a 20-year grace period to build its economy to be able to repay its \$200 billion debt.

Kaunda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), told the pan-African News Agency in an interview: "If Africa's creditors insist that we

pay now, we will not pay because we can't pay and this is not defiance but inability to pay."

He added: "African countries should not throw in the towel and do nothing about their debts but must declare in very clear terms to their creditors that they will pay given at least a 20-year grace period to recover."

Kaunda was speaking ahead of the 25th anniversary of the OAU Wednesday at which he will step down as the group's chairman. He said the African body should be given a chance to mature politically and economically.

"Twenty years is too short a period for Africa to grow into a giant, for it took some countries which constitute the powerful blocs 200 years and others 70 years to attain their present level of development," he said.

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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

## Bianchi to stay despite player unrest

NAPLES, Italy (R) — Napoli trainer-manager Ottavio Bianchi said Sunday he had been persuaded to stay with the club despite Italian soccer champions despite a rift with some of his players. Bianchi said after a meeting with club president Corrado Ferlaino: "He assured me it was best to continue the relationship with the club, which up until a few months ago had been very good." Bianchi, who spent a week considering his future, led Napoli to their first league title last year. The club relinquished the title to AC Milan this year having held a four-point lead for much of the season. As Napoli's lead evaporated, dissent among the players surfaced with Argentine World Cup captain Diego Maradona among those who attacked Bianchi in a statement last week. "I still feel bitter about it and I think I always will but that doesn't mean I will bear a grudge against anyone. I'll work as hard as I can with my usual drive and my usual intransigence," Bianchi said.

## Brehme joins Internazionale

MILAN, Italy (R) — Italian first division soccer club Internazionale Milan said Sunday they had signed Bayern Munich defender Andreas Brehme for next season and had almost sealed the transfer of Algerian star striker Rabah Madjer from Porto of Portugal. The club, who will compete in the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup next season and have also signed Bayern's Lothar Matthäus, said they had paid around two billion lire (\$1.3 m) for Brehme. Inter said in a statement the deal for Madjer was "as good as official" but gave no further details. Madjer, Algeria's star player in the 1986 World Cup, has a preliminary contract at Bayern. Inter had previously said they did not want to jeopardize relations with the West German club and would consider the player only if he became free.

## Captain expects hard work from teammates

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — West Germany will have to work very hard to compensate for the absence of injured captain Klaus Allofs from their forward line in the European Championship finals next month, coach Franz Beckenbauer said Sunday. "Naturally, the absence of Allofs is a severe loss," Beckenbauer said a day after naming a squad of 20 for the competition. "Our best forward line doesn't exist any more." Allofs, who plays for French side Marseille, is still recovering from knee operation he underwent a month ago. Beckenbauer's squad contained few surprises other than the recall of Verona defender Thomas Berthold, whose recent play had disappointed the national coach. He kept faith with several other experienced team members, including strikers Rudi Voller of Roma and Cologne's Pierre Littbarski, who have looked mediocre in recent internationals but warned that he would drop anyone who failed to come up to standard in training.

## Celtics beat Hawks in NBA semifinals

BOSTON (R) — Larry Bird scored 34 points and Kevin McHale 33 as the Boston Celtics beat the Atlanta Hawks 118-116 Sunday in the seventh and deciding game of the National Basketball Association's (NBA) Eastern Conference semifinal.

Boston will face the Detroit Pistons in a best-of-seven Eastern Conference Championship series beginning Wednesday.

High scorer in the game was Atlanta's Dominique Wilkins with 47 points. Randy Wittman had 22 and Doc Rivers put in 16 and had 18 assists for the Hawks.

For Boston, Dennis Johnson had 16, Robert Parish 14 and Danny Ainge 13.

Atlanta led 30 to 28 at the end of the first quarter, but the Celtics were ahead 59-52 with each team getting 34 points in the last quarter.

In the fourth quarter, Bird scored 20 and Wilkins 16 as they literally matched basket for basket.

The score was tied nine different times in the last period, the last deadlock coming with three minutes and 51 seconds remaining when Wittman tied the game 105-105.

Bird then hit a turn-around jumper to put Boston ahead to stay. McHale made it 109-105 with 2:20 remaining and Bird's three-point field goal with 1:43 left opened up a seven-point margin at 112-105.

Wilkins scored four consecutive points, a basket with 1:31 remaining and two free throws with just 47 seconds left to make it 112-109. With 26 seconds remaining Bird split the middle and scored with a left-hand running scoop shot for a 114-109 lead.

With just 20 seconds left, Wilkins hit a rebound to reduce the margin to just three points. With 17 seconds remaining, Evans was ruled for goal-tending when he blocked Ainge's lay up. That made it 116-111 Boston.

Rivers hit two free throws and Johnson hit one for Boston with 10 seconds remaining to make it 117-113.

Atlanta center Tree Rollins scored with five seconds left but Johnson hit one of two free throws to make it 118-115 Boston.

With a second remaining as Wilkins was attempting a three-point shot he was fouled by Ainge. He hit the first of two free throws to make it 118-116 and then deliberately missed his second shot, but Boston captured the rebound.

## Kasparov boosts lead in Amsterdam chess tournament

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — World champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union Sunday scored a hard-fought victory in seventh-round action to strengthen his leading position in the Amsterdam chess tournament.

The four-player match marks his return to the international tournament arena after an absence of almost a year.

The victory, against Holland's John van der Wiel, put the world champion one point ahead of his countryman and archrival Anatoly Karpov, who was held to a draw in Sunday's round by Dutch champion Jan Timman.

Playing white against Van der Wiel's queen's Indian defence, Kasparov soon got the upper hand, forcing his opponent into a cramped position and devastating his queen's side pawn structure, while gradually improving his own army.

Halfway through the game, Van der Wiel compounded his problems by running into time trouble, and Kasparov seemed ready to deliver the coup de grace. He grabbed control of the centre and sacrificed an exchange to storm black's king's side.

But with less than ten minutes on the clock for the twenty moves separating him from the time control, Van der Wiel dug in his heels and fought back. A desperate counter-offensive almost forced Kasparov to return all the spoils he had gained in his onslaught.

But when the Dutchman had made it to the time check, it turned out that the world champion had nicely calculated his chances. With four pawns against his opponent's three, he had an easily winning endgame. Van der

## Cruz outclasses Overt in 1,500m race

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — Brazil's Olympic champion Joaquim Cruz held off a late challenge by Britain's Steve Overt to win the 1,500 metres event at an international athletics meeting in Brazil Sunday.

A capacity crowd of 10,000 at the Ibirapera Stadium cheered as Cruz crossed the line well ahead of Overt at three minutes 41.40 seconds, against 3:42.48 by the Briton.

Although their times were slow in terms of records, Cruz was jubilant. He celebrated with the partisan crowd throughout his last lap, waving and sending kisses.

"It's good to win in Brazil," Cruz said. "The time is not important at this point. Overt put on a pressure at the end and, even though tired, I managed to retain the lead."

He said he would compete in the Seoul Olympics in the 800 metres, in which he is defending Olympic champion, as well as in the 1,500 metres.

Overt said he was not disappointed with his performance.

"I felt a bit tired but I think I did well," he said. "I can't move fast now, because I want to reach my peak between July and August, when we'll have the Olympic trials in Britain."

The hero of the day for the Brazilians was sprinter Robson Caetano da Silva, who won both the 100 metres (10.37 seconds) and the 200 metres (20.51 seconds).

Da Silva, who beat former world champion Calvin Smith of the United States in the 200 metres, said he was confident of winning a medal in that event in Seoul.

Among the women, 100-metre queen Evelyn Ashford of the United States had a slow start but recovered to win her event in 11.30 seconds.

Ashford said she was concerned about the U.S. Olympic trials because she thought that, to qualify for the 100 metres, she would have to run it in less than 11 seconds.

Wiel resigned on his 45th, when he stood to lose another pawn or go mate.

Karpov's encounter with Timman was far less interesting. The "vice-world champion" played black from his pet line of the Caro-kann defence and easily held the balance throughout the opening.

Exasperated by Karpov's secure defensive play, Timman initiated a risky variation but got nowhere. Twenty moves into the game, visiting grandmasters said the position slightly favoured Karpov, but Timman should have an easy draw.

## S. Koreans climb Mt. Churen despite death of colleague

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A group of South Korean mountain climbers successfully scaled the 7,371-metre (24,177-foot) Mount Churen Himal despite the death of an expedition member en route to the top.

"We have had to put our men atop the mountain to prove that we can do it," said team leader Jee Hoon-Gu, shortly after he returned to Katmandu. "Although Koreans have climbed it, some Japanese alpinists have been challenging the authenticity of the conquest," he added.

Jee said Kwon Dae-Sig, 24, of Seoul, was killed April 11 when he fell into a crevasse after trying to jump over the crack. "I went inside the 36-metre (98-foot) deep crevasse with the help of a rope... (and) stayed there for five hours trying to bring out the body, but in vain," said Shin Jang-Seob, 26, of Incheon City. "He might have fallen down the crevasse while trying to bridge it."

Kwon's death "was a big handicap for us," Jee said. "We had only six people in the team trying to climb the Himalayan mountain without sherpas. His death was a big loss to us."

Despite the setback, the group, along with Lee Hung-Sig, 24, of Seoul, went ahead with its bid

## Monaco lifts French Soccer Championship effortlessly

LONDON (Agencies) — Monaco expended minimum effort as they claimed the French Soccer Championship at the weekend — they sat back and watched nearest rivals Bordeaux lose 1-0 at Nantes.

Defending champions Bordeaux, trailing Monaco by five points with three games left, lost all chance of making up ground when Nantes' Argentine midfielder Fabien Debortie fired the winner five minutes from the finish Friday.

With the title secure and the celebrations far from over, Monaco indulged themselves with a 2-2 draw at Metz Saturday. Jean-Philippe Rohr and Manuel Amoros matching efforts from Metz's Scottish striker Eric Black and Carmelo Micciche respectively.

Relegation battles are still in progress but Sochaux and Strasbourg are already sure of promotion from the second division.

Elsewhere in Europe the weekend marked the final round of the league season with only relegation playoffs outstanding.

In West Germany, Bayer Leverkusen, surprise UEFA Cup champions last week when they overturned a 3-0 first leg lead to beat Espanol of Spain on penalties, discovered how it felt to lose a three-goal lead when they went down 4-3 against Bayern Munich.

Bayern, who lost the title to Werder Bremen this month, needed a win to secure second place and pulled out all the stops. Juergen Wegmann especially performed heroics with two goals in

last Wednesday. They were saved from relegation when they drew 0-0 with Logrono.

Sahadell, beaten 2-0 away by Athletic Bilbao, go down to the second division together with Las Palmas, who lost 2-1 at home to Real Betis. Second division champions Malaga and second-placed Elche are promoted to the first.

The fate of Real Murcia, beaten away 2-1 by Real Zaragoza, and Real Mallorca, held to a 1-1 away draw by Valencia, hangs in the balance.

Murcia and Mallorca, respectively third and fourth from the bottom, face relegation playoffs against the third and fourth highest teams in the second division, Real Oviedo and Rayo Vallecano.

Real Sociedad, the only side to have threatened Real Madrid this season, made sure of the runners-up spot when they drew 1-1 away against Sporting Gijon Saturday.

Atletico Madrid, deprived of their former stars Julio Salinas and Eusebio Sacristan, both sold to Barcelona, and international strikers Paulo Futre of Portugal and Ricardo Almeida of Brazil, were held to a 3-3 draw by Cadiz and finished third.

Barcelona took sixth place after drawing 1-1 against Osasuna. Osasuna's Juan Goicoechea scored from the penalty spot to put his side ahead after just six minutes but Francisco Carrasco saved the day for Barcelona with a penalty goal 10 minutes from time.

## Real Madrid finishes season with 2-1 win

In Spain, veteran Real Madrid striker Carlos Santillana celebrated his last professional game with a splendid goal, helping the newly crowned Spanish League champions to end the season with a 2-1 win over Real Valladolid Sunday.

Santillana, 35, who is retiring after 17 seasons with Real, scored his side's second goal on the final day of the season with a perfectly timed header which easily beat Valladolid's Chilean goalkeeper Oscar Wirth.

Real's Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez collected the first division's top scorer award for a record fourth consecutive year after taking his season's tally to 29 with Real's opening goal Sunday.

Valladolid striker Gregorio Fonseca scored in the second half.

Espanol, still licking their wounds from their UEFA Cup final defeat by Bayer Leverkusen

## Graf begins defence of French Open title by beating Guerree

PARIS (Agencies) — Top-seeded Steffi Graf, kicking off the defence of her French Open women's title, defeated wild-card entry Nathalie Guerree of France 6-0, 6-4, Monday in the tournament's opening match.

The 18-year-old West German, firing cannon-shot forehands, rolled across her opponent through the first eight games. But then Guerree fought back to win nine points in a row by slicing drop shots just over the net and taking advantage of inconsistent forehands by the world's top-ranked player.

Playing on a warm, hazy morning on centre court at Roland Garros stadium, Graf lost her serve twice in the second set. But she then held serve to go up 5-4, and broke to win the match just 49 minutes after it began with a rocketing forehand the Frenchwoman could not return.

The men's champion, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia — who hardly ever loses in Paris — must wait until Tuesday to begin his quest for a third straight French tennis crown.

Graf said that once she had control, she tried some experiments, getting away from her established game.

"I should have played the same way throughout the match but I didn't," she said. "I was trying too many special shots and taking too many risks." "Tactically, there is no way to play her," Guerree said. "With her forehand, she can win the point from any position. If she plays her best, there is nothing you can do against her."

In the second round, Graf will meet Ronnie Reis of Miami, who won 6-3, 6-3 Monday over Nurika Sodepu of Miami. In another first-round match, seventh-seeded Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West

Germany beat Angeliki Kanellopoulou of Greece 6-2, 6-4.

## Agassi topples Cane

Andre Agassi's return to Roland Garros attracted a large audience to the centre court where the ninth seed outclassed Italian number one Paolo Cane 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

The combination of warm, hazy sunshine and the 1988 Paris debut of the 18-year-old American brought out the rich and famous and there was standing room only in the players' box, further evidence of Agassi's growing standing in the game.

John McEnroe and Peter Fleming were among those who watched for a spell as was Sweden's Mikael Pernfors, whose punk haircut of 1987 has given way to the new swept-back look as popularised by Oscar-winning actor Michael Douglas. Agassi's blond-streaked hairstyle has also turned a few female heads in Paris over the past few days but it was his uninhibited style of play which won over the genuine tennis fans at court-side.

## Navratilova crushes Minter

Hana Mandlikova, once of Czechoslovakia now of Australia who was champion here in 1981 as an exciting 19-year-old, began her campaign with smooth 6-2, 6-1 over her new compatriot Elizabeth Minter.

Mandlikova's touch and grace remain undiminished, but her sad attempts at mimicking McEnroe are an insult to her extraordinary talent and it is arguable whether she will ever add to her collection of four Grand Slam titles.

Scheduled next on centre court were Yannick Noah of France against Ricki Osterthun of West Germany.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## A RUFF TIME OF IT

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ J 9 4 3  
♥ 9 5  
♦ J 7 4  
♣ A 5 6 2

**EAST**  
♠ Q 10 7  
♥ J 10 6  
♦ K 9 3  
♣ K Q 10 4 3

**WEST**  
♠ A K 8 6 2  
♥ A K 3 2  
♦ 10 6 2  
♣ 9

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K 8 6 2  
♥ A K 3 2  
♦ 10 6 2  
♣ 9

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Prepare for the worst. Then you will be pleasantly surprised if nothing bad happens, but ready to take advantage of any extra chance that might develop.

Suppose that you are sitting South. After North raises your suit, your hand improves considerably, and it is just about worth a jump to game rather than a game try.

When you get your first glance of dummy after the opening club lead, you, like your contract. If spades break evenly, you are laydown, so

this is a good vulnerable game. However, you should prepare for the eventuality that you might have a trump loser. In that case you must find a way to avoid losing that trick and three tricks in diamonds.

If East has three spades to the queen, there is little you can do about it. But if West has trump length, you might be able to circumvent his holding. The key move is to ruff a club after winning the ace at trick one.

When you next cash the ace-king of trumps and learn the bad news, all is not lost. Cash the ace-king of hearts and lead a heart. If West ruffs, you discard a diamond loser, so suppose he discards a club. Ruff the heart and ruff a club in hand, then lead your last heart. Again West cannot afford to ruff, and if he discards a club he sets up the last club in dummy for a diamond discard. So he must let go of a diamond. That allows you to ruff the heart on the table and the last club in hand for 10 tricks.

You have telescoped four losers into three. East's third diamond winner and West's high trump both take the last trick and you have collected two spade tricks, two hearts, one club and five ruffs.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"He can beg and play dead, but I doubt if he'll ever learn to fetch."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOABE

TANCE

LEESAW

KUNFLY

WHAT THE COWBOYS WERE HOPING TO GET OUT OF THE ROPE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

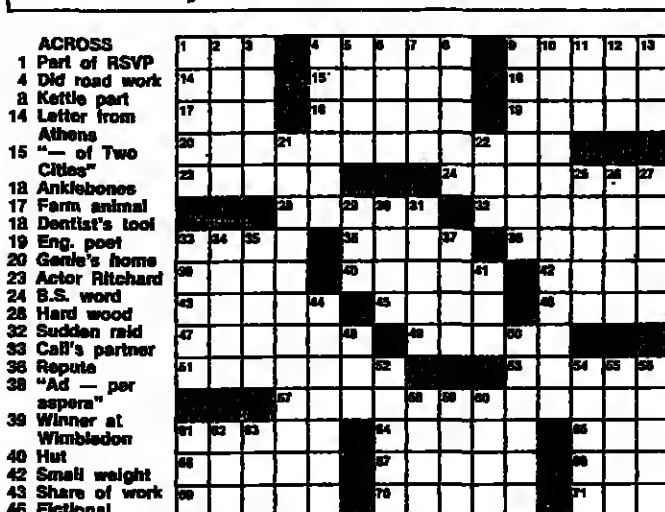
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MANGE AGRID BUTION CHOSEN

Answer: Why the inventor of fishhooks became a millionaire — THEY REALLY "CAUGHT ON"

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

## THE Daily Crossword by Ramona Gordon



ACROSS

1 Part of RSVP

4 Did road work

14 Kettle part

18 Letter from Athens

19 "— of Two Cities"

20 Anklesbones

21 Farm animal

22 Decade's last

23 Eng. poet

24 Gentle's home

25 Actor Ritzland

26 B.S. word

27 Hard wood

28 Sudden raid

29 Cat's partner

30 Rapist

31 "Ad — per aspera"

32 Winner at Wimbledon

34 Hut

40 Small weight

43 Share of work

46 Fictional detective

47 Soaks flux

48 Electric device

49 Aquarium fish

51 Quirky of taste

52 Stylized

53 Bring to mind

54 Lichen

55 Slumlord

56 Over

57 Island greeting

58 — up (dress)

59 Creator

60 Sublease

61 Vane letters

62 Same exams

63 Males fun of

64 Downhearted

DOWN

1 Piece on a glacier

2 Modern's land

3 HST birthplace

4 Cause need

5 It: commune

6 Concocted

7 Building wings

8 Valley

9 Endurance

10 Potter's field

11 Fort —

12 Title

13 Advantage of

14 Slumlord

15 "Black House" for one

16 Chemical substance: pest

17 — Dame

18 Gem weight

19 Chesses

20 Style of furniture

21 Automation

22 Opera singers

23 Fragrant compound

24 Uniform material

25 Ceremony

26 Negative

27 Valley

28 "— of the Sea"

29 Buttons

30 Refund

31 Stylized

32 Joy

33 Carol —

34 Island money

35 Trimmed

36 To shelter

37 Lopez theme song

38 "— the sweetest heart of —"

39 Beginner's Lat. verb

40 Trimming

41 Drinking spot

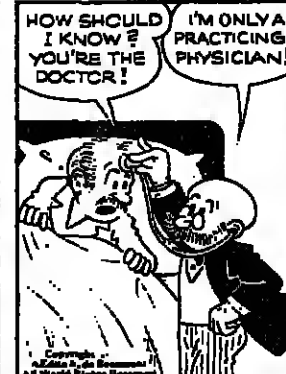
42 River

## Peanuts

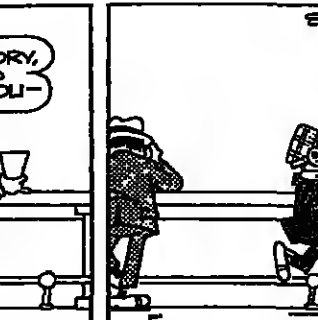
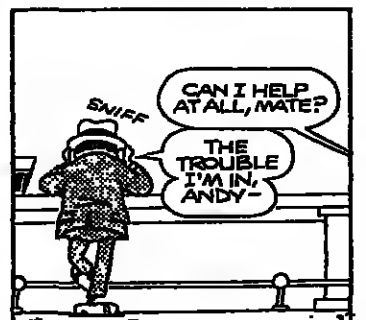
I'LL BET ANYTHING THAT YOU'D GIVE UP THAT BLANKET IF YOU KNEW JUST HOW RIDICULOUS YOU LOOK...



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





# Soviet policy-makers okay Gorbachev's reform plans

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin ideology chief Yegor Ligachev announced Monday that the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee had approved a blueprint for reform to be discussed at a key party conference next month.

Ligachev told a parliamentary commission that the "theses" contained important proposals for further economic reform, an extension of openness and the development of Soviet democracy.

Ligachev, arriving from a plenum of the 300-strong Central Committee, said the document it approved would be published and a discussion organised. He gave no details of the contents.

"The plenum today has adopted a very important document — the theses for the party conference," Ligachev said.

He said the theses analysed the past three years of party work since Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev launched his reform drive in April 1985 and directions for further change.

"Today's plenum has worked out a platform on the basis of which our party is forging ahead to the all-union party conference," he said.

The conference, the first of its

kind since 1941, opens in Moscow June 28. It will be attended by about 5,000 party delegates and Gorbachev will seek a mandate for restructuring the Soviet political system.

Ligachev, who has served as Gorbachev's number two, is re-

## INF gets green light

MOSCOW (R) — The Foreign Affairs Commission of the two Soviet houses of parliament Monday recommended ratification of the superpower treaty to ban intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). TASS news agency reported.

The treaty, signed in Washington last December, now returns to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the highest state body, which will make the final decision on ratification.

garded as a strict disciplinarian on ideological matters. He heads the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, which with the Soviet of Nationalities forms the parliament.

He said the document approved by the Central Committee covered the party's foreign policy activities, but gave no details.

The document also focused on the development of a healthy political and moral atmosphere in the country, he added.

Ligachev, rumoured recently to have clashed with Gorbachev on the direction of reforms, said the plenum's endorsement of the document was unanimous.

In an interview with American editors published by the party newspaper Pravda Monday, Gorbachev denied that there was any split in the ruling Politburo over his reform drive.

The 57-year-old Kremlin leader has made clear that he wants next month's conference to reduce the powers of the party bureaucracy in a broad political reform which he says is aimed at bringing democracy to the entire Soviet society.

Pro-Gorbachev Moscow intellectuals contend that opponents of reform within the party apparatus have been trying to elect conservative-minded delegates to the conference, which will set policy guidelines for the next 2½ years.

Party conservatives have been portrayed as opposing change largely because it could undermine their status and privileges and propose limited terms for party officials.

In his interview with the Washington Post and Newsweek, Gorbachev said he supported the idea that fixed limits be imposed on party posts up to and including his own.

Gorbachev says he wants the party conference to make his reform drive irreversible by enhancing the role of elected bodies, making party officials more accountable to the public



Mikhail Gorbachev

and buttressing the changes through legal reform.

Numerous suggestions for party reform have been published in the media in the run-up to the conference of 5,000 delegates from across the country.

Some of the more radical proposals have included mandatory retirement of Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries at age 65, and a limit of two five-year terms for officials in top party offices.

In his meeting with U.S. editors, Gorbachev said debates in the Soviet media about his reforms should not be mistaken for serious splits in the Kremlin.

"The whole country has become one big debating club. And it is only natural that there is lively debate among the leadership about ways of handling the problems arising from perestroika," he declared.

Gorbachev even said he was pleased to hear about a recent letter to one newspaper that suggested a Central Committee plenum could limit him at any time.

"That is not the only letter I have heard about. I consider the appearance of such things to be a positive development. It means that society does care about who is in the country's leadership," he said.

## Lithuanians stage protest despite official warnings

MOSCOW (AP) — A group of Lithuanians defied government warnings and staged a demonstration in the capital of the Baltic republic to commemorate deportations of their countrymen 40 years ago, dissidents and official media reported Monday.

TASS, the official Soviet News Agency, said about 300 people gathered to shout anti-Soviet slogans on a central square of Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital.

TASS said Sunday's demonstration was conducted by "extremist elements, who do not like processes of democratisation and renovation of society which are under way in the USSR."

Telephone calls to Vilnius did not go through, so there was no way to verify the information directly. But one Moscow-based dissident, Valery Senderov, said he learned from phone contacts with the region that a demonstration occurred.

Alexander Ogorodnikov, another Moscow activist, said Monday several leading Lithuanian activists were held under house arrest to prevent participation in the rally.

TASS said no one was detained, in Sunday's protest even though some people "violated public order."

On Saturday, local authorities organised an official rally in Vilnius, apparently to try to head off the unsanctioned protest. TASS said thousands of people gathered there to pay tribute to the "innocent victims of the violation of laws during the years of Stalin's personality cult."

A New York-based group called Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid had reported last week that Lithuanian human rights activists planned to demonstrate in Vilnius' Gediminas Square to pay tribute to an estimated 200,000 Lithuanian, Polish and Jewish people deported to Siberia in May 1948 at the order of dictator Josef V. Stalin.

The group said Vilnius city officials summoned four activists to a meeting Thursday to warn them against staging a demonstration. Other nationalist demonstrations were held in Vilnius in February.

## Death toll rises in China's freak flood

PEKING (R) — The death toll in huge floods which followed freak rainstorms in southeast China reached 78 Monday and is expected to rise further, the official China News Service said.

It said 78 people were killed and 204 injured in Jianyang, the worst affected area of stricken northern Fujian Province, and total casualties for the whole province were still being counted.

More than 20,000 hectares of farmland were swamped and 60,000 head of livestock swept away in the flash floods which followed rainfall of up to 30 centimetres in less than 24 hours beginning late Friday.

The floods destroyed more than 400 bridges and cut communications between disaster areas and the outside world over the weekend.

Fujian agricultural officials contacted by telephone Monday from Peking said the rainfall had abated and a massive relief operation was under way involving tens of thousands of troops and civilians.

The People's Daily said Monday the freak rains had taken weather forecasters by surprise and were caused by the collision of cold northerly and warm southerly airstreams.

A Fujian official said the economic costs of the floods, including agricultural damage and the closure of 126 factories, would be "very large."

More than 1,000 irrigation channels and dykes had been destroyed and the main Min river was flowing at up to two metres above its usual level, he added.

## Gibraltar inquest into IRA killings delayed

LONDON (R) — A Gibraltar inquest into the killing of three unarmed Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas by British troops set for June 27 has been postponed, British officials said Monday.

They said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office had been told that the delay was due to a clash of events.

"Apparently they have a carnival set for that date and simply cannot police both things," an official said.

No new date had been set, but the officials said they now did not expect the inquest to open before August.

The three, Danny McCann, Sean Savage and Mairead Farrell were shot by unidentified British soldiers March 6 after parking a car close to the governor's residence in central Gibraltar.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told parliament the next day it was believed the car contained a bomb and the three were shot when they made suspicious

movements after being challenged.

No explosives were found in the car but a bomb was found on March 8 in another car left by the three, whom the IRA said were on active service, in an underground car park in the Spanish resort of Marbella, 50 kilometres from Gibraltar.

Officials said a timing device was also found in the car which would have detonated the bomb at the same time as a weekly changing of the guard ceremony outside the governor's residence.

The shootings stoked a row in Britain over alleged shoot-to-kill tactics. The government tried to stop the screening of two television documentaries in which eyewitnesses said the three were not challenged before being killed.

The government has promised full cooperation with the Gibraltar inquest, but has said the identities of the troops involved must be kept secret for security reasons and their personal safety.

## Golden Temple reopened

AMRITSAR (AP) — More than 600 Sikhs filed solemnly into the Golden Temple Monday as the sect's holiest shrine opened its doors to the public for the first time since a police siege ended.

The temple was closed during the May 9-13 police siege, which was aimed at driving out Sikh separatists. The separatists, who have been waging a guerrilla war for an independent homeland since 1982, had turned the Golden Temple into an armed camp.

Services in the inner sanctum, which suspended on the second day of the siege, were resumed by priests Sunday after volunteers washed the floor of the temple with milk in a ceremonial purification. The cow is a symbol of life for Sikhs, as well as Hindus.

Police searched all 627 returning devotees Monday for weapons at an Amritsar police station, then moved them in four city buses to the temple for worship.

Police and paramilitary troops maintained a cordon around the temple and an around-the-clock curfew within 300 metres of its walls.

The cordon likely will stay in place until the government reaches an agreement with the Sikh temple management committee, which has refused its request to enforce a ban on militants re-entering the shrine.

One death was reported in Punjab Sunday night. The United News of India said a goldsmith was shot to death by Sikh gunmen in the village of Murh near the state capital at Chandigarh. The gunman removed his gold stock from the house before fleeing, the news agency said.

Earlier Sunday, nine deaths were reported, including four Hindus killed in a bomb blast at a railway station in the town of Ludhiana, which is 130 kilometres southeast of Amritsar.

Indian newspapers said Monday the bombing appeared to be the fourth attack aimed at Hindu migrant workers, who are in Punjab to help during the planting season. Punjab is India's most productive agricultural state.

## Bengalis protest against Islamisation

DHAKA (AP) — Police prevented nearly 2,000 Hindus, Buddhists and Christians from marching on parliament Sunday to protest proposed legislation to make Islam the state religion of Bangladesh, witnesses said.

Riot police stopped the protesters at a road crossing about two kilometres from the parliament building, the witnesses said.

Police permitted a small delegation of demonstrators to drive to the building and submit a statement to the speaker of the house, who was presiding over the first session after an eight-day recess.

The bill, introduced May 11, drew criticism from major opposition parties, women's rights' organisations and secular groups.

Sunday's protest march was organised by a group of Hindus, Buddhists and Christians formed after the bill's introduction.

In their statement, the opponents said "declaration of Islam as the only state religion will result in destroying national unity, curtailing equal rights of other communities and even encouraging them to take a separatist stand."

The government of President Hussain Muhammad Ershad has assured minority groups that their rights will not be curtailed by the legislation.

Vice President Nurul Islam told a meeting of Muslim religious leaders Saturday that "the move to make Islam (a state religion) is a pragmatic step since more than 87 per cent of Bangladesh population is Muslim."

"Islam is a complete code of life and hence it cannot be seen isolated from politics," Islam said.

Bangladesh's three major minority communities — Hindus, Christians and Buddhists — comprise 13 per cent of the more than 100 million population.

Under Bangladesh's first constitution, framed in 1972, secularism was established as one of its four basic principles. The move to institutionalise Islam began in 1977 when then-President Ziaur Rahman altered the constitution with a clause declaring "complete faith" in Islam.

"The move for making Islam a state religion goes against the principles and values of our liberation war in 1971," said Sheikh Hasina at a meeting Sunday of the Awami League, a major opposition group.

## Philippine police search for killer of 12 persons

MANILA (AP) — A drunken marine believed assigned to President Corason Aquino's guard force shot dead 12 people, including five members of a family in a Manila suburb, police said Sunday.

Captain Epilastio Afanto said Corporal Marciano Contaoe remained at large after the massacre, which took place late Saturday in the Manila suburb of Tagig.

Police said Contaoe was drinking with several companions late Saturday at the home of sergeant Jesus Dalupay when an argument erupted.

They quoted Dalupay as saying he was in the toilet when he heard

a burst of automatic gunfire. He told police he rushed from the room to find two drinking companions dead and a third mortally wounded.

Police said witnesses told them that the assailant ran from the house to his own home and emerged moments later with an M-16 rifle.

He then allegedly went to the nearby home of Eliseo Jordias, burst into the living room and opened fire, killing Jordias and four of his children, ages 11, 8, 5 and 3 years.

Contaoe then returned to his own home, ordered his family to gather their belongings and then fled with them, police said.

## S. African rightists urge mineral boycott of U.S.

PRETORIA (R) — The far-right conservative party called on the South African government Sunday to suspend strategic mineral sales to the United States in retaliation for anti-apartheid sanctions.

"The time has come for South Africa to act in its own interests," Clive Derby-Lewis, conservative party spokesman on economic affairs, said in a statement.

Describing South Africa as a pawn in a U.S. political game, Derby-Lewis said it should suspend the sale of strategic minerals to the United States until after the U.S. presidential elections in November.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last week that South Africa would not withhold supplies of strategic minerals to the West in retaliation for sanctions imposed to force Pretoria to scrap its racial segregation policy.

"Fundamentally, this govern-

ment does not believe in any form of boycotting or interfering with trade," Botha told Reuters in an interview.

South Africa had an official policy of maintaining mineral exports to safeguard its reputation as a reliable supplier.

The U.S. Congress is considering its toughest sanctions yet, banning all imports from South Africa except certain strategic minerals.

Rumours that South Africa could cut supplies of platinum group metals to the West have unsettled international markets and helped boost the price of platinum.

South Africa supplies about 80 per cent of the non-communist world's platinum. About half of all U.S. imports from South Africa are now platinum group metals, according to U.S. commerce department figures.

## OAU survives twenty five years of political, religious and ethnic strife

By Michelle Paul  
The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA — A quarter-century after its founding, the Organisation of African Unity is frustrated by religious, political and ethnic differences.

With controversies such as those revolving around South Africa, territorial wars and political infighting, many consider it an achievement for the OAU to survive.

On May 25, 1963, two-thirds of the current members remained under colonial rule. The OAU chose Ethiopia as its headquarters, the only African country never under the yoke of colonialists.

Today, in the cramped Africa hall, the OAU conducts its annual summits under the painted gazes of 32 founding fathers. Only two remain in power, Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Twenty-four others were overthrown in coups or revolutions, three died peacefully in office and three stepped aside for a younger generation.

The Organisation's annual summit begins Wednesday. Ministers

from many states were in Addis Ababa this weekend to prepare the agenda.

The OAU, which celebrates its silver anniversary with 50 members, ends virtually every summit with a denunciation of South Africa and Western governments for not imposing mandatory sanctions against the white-led government. Meanwhile, black Africa does a billion-dollar-a-year business with South Africa, much of it covertly.

Also hidden beneath the OAU's formal unity are rivalries between Arabs and black Africans, Muslims and Christians, and capitalists and socialists.

Yet, despite the divisions, the Organisation moves on. "Our detractors have been predicting the demise of the OAU since its inception," said one southern African delegate. "That it can commemorate its 25th anniversary is an achievement in itself."

"This is the only continent that has a continental body, and despite all the difficulties, it has remained largely united and a forum to resolve continental and bilateral problems — a place people can talk instead of opting for guns."

The most serious threat to the OAU's survival was in 1983-84, when most of the members balked at attending scheduled summits in

Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

Conservative African states — with influence from the powers controlling the foreign aid purse strings in Washington, London and Paris — stayed away from the meetings because it would have meant that fiery Libyan Muammar Qadhafi would become the OAU's next Chairman.

That caused such a stir that the OAU abandoned holding summits in various African capitals and made Addis Ababa the permanent venue.

In 1984, charter member Morocco became the only country to quit the OAU after the group granted membership to the Polisario Front, the guerrilla movement that has been fighting Morocco since 1975 over the mineral-rich Western Sahara.

The OAU has pushed for regional trade agreements, but most African countries' biggest trading partners remain their former colonisers. The official languages of the OAU are English, French and Arabic. Fewer than half the heads of state ever attend the summits.

"But when there is a Commonwealth or Franco-African summit, all African heads of state attend," said OAU Secretary-General Idi Oumarou of Niger.

There have been some successes in mediation. Last year, outgoing OAU chairman Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, persuaded Chad and Libya to accept a ceasefire in their territorial dispute after the United Nations had failed.

On the other hand, the OAU is bound by its charter not to interfere in the internal affairs of members. That dictate silences the organisation on many issues. The question of human rights is only raised in reference to South Africa's system of apartheid.

Africa kept quiet while Idi Amin, the former Uganda dictator and OAU chairman in 1975, massacred 500,000 of his people during a bloody nine-year rule. The silence was broken only when former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere sent his troops into Uganda in 1979 to help a rag-tag rebel army overthrow Amin. It was the first case of a black African leader openly working to overthrow another.

"Africa's silence in the face of such gross abuses tends to undermine our moral authority to condemn the excesses of others, especially South Africa's racist regime," the current Ugandan leader, Yoweri Museveni, told his stone-faced peers during his first OAU summit after seizing power in 1985.

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## A stroll that not only stopped traffic

LOS ANGELES (R) — A 27-year-old woman walked naked along a Los Angeles street, causing more than a few disturbances. The lady distracted two motorists who crashed into each other, stole an ambulance sent to help her, then drove the ambulance for a mile in the wrong direction on a southbound highway before crashing into a bread truck, according to police Lieutenant David Waterman. A policeman, driving a bus full of prisoners, chased and caught the woman at the crash scene. The drivers of the two cars and the bread truck were treated for minor injuries after the incident Saturday. "I guess the drivers of the two cars were not looking at the road at the time of the crash," Waterman said. The woman, identified by police as Valerie Morales, was arrested on suspicion of stealing the ambulance and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

## Cats preferred to humans

LONDON (R) — A British anti-guns dealer has left £7 million (\$13 million) to cat charities and nothing to relatives, friends said Monday. "You could hear a pin drop," said Donny Hood, a friend who attended the reading of £2-year-old Ben Rea's will. "One relative just said, 'Bloody hell, he's left it all to cats.' Rea, described as a millionaire recluse who wore shabby, second-hand clothes, was buried last Wednesday. "He preferred cats to humans," another friend, Ken Randolph, told reporters. "He is probably looking down on us all now with a great smile on his face."

## 'Expecting' strength

LONDON (AP) — Success-hungry women track and field competitors are improving their performances by deliberately becoming pregnant and then having abortions, a British press report said Sunday. The tabloid Sunday Mirror says that following the discovery that muscle power increases greatly during the first months of pregnancy, athletes in Eastern Bloc countries are being encouraged to become pregnant and then have abortions. The paper quotes Finnish sports medicine expert Dr. Risto Erkola as saying: "It's horrible and immoral. Now that drug testing is routine, pregnancy becoming the favourite way of getting an edge on competitors." According to the report, some track and field officials are encouraging athletes to become pregnant by artificial insemination.

## Frolics in Commons' shower room

LONDON (R) — Astonished politicians lined up to listen to a sex romp in a House of Commons shower room between an honourable member and a naked woman. Curious members of parliament (MPs) slipped away from a dull debate on European Economic Community finances as word rippled through the mother of parliaments that more interesting frolics were going on in the men's changing rooms. Several said they saw the amorous couple but no-one was prepared to name the middle-aged member involved. The women, described as equally mature in years, was not identified either. After a day of dulling tales and speculation, Labour opposition MP Ron Brown Friday denied rumours coursing through Westminster that he was the culprit. Brown, who was suspended from the house for 20 days for throwing down the ceremonial mace in an incident last month, said: "I am guilty of many things including dropping the mace. But I am not guilty of dropping my trousers in the Commons changing rooms. I am sure that most women would run a mile if they saw me like that."

## Live scorpion taken from man's ear

RIYADH (R) — Saudi doctors have removed a scorpion from the ear of a man who complained of earache, the Saudi Gazette said Monday. It said the five-centimetre scorpion spent 10 hours in Saleh Awad Al Makhlafi's ear without harming him but stung him when it was removed at a local hospital. The newspaper quoted a doctor as saying the creature probably crawled into Makhlafi's ear while he slept. There was no mention of his condition following the operation.